

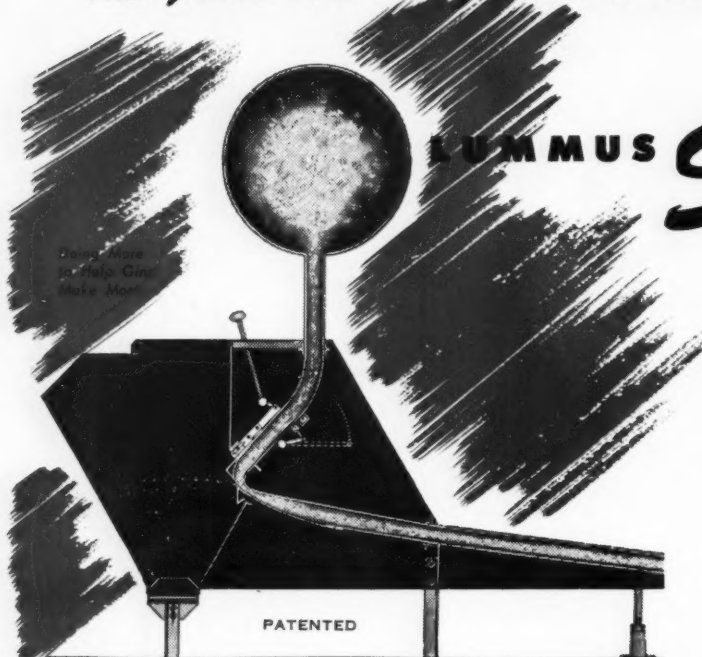
PRESS

56th
year

THE COTTON GROWERS
AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



THE *First* AND *Only* CLEANER WITH NO MOVING PARTS AT ALL



LUMMUS *Super-Jet*

It has nothing which can damage fibre or create neps. It has nothing which can chew up trash into flecks which damage the spinning quality of the lint. It has nothing to wear out or break. And it turns out lint faster than any 90-Saw Gin can feed it. Cotton buyers look for Super-Jet cotton, because it spins better. Write for Bulletin #639.

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.
DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS • GEORGIA MEMPHIS, TENN.

Another CONTINENTAL FIRST HEAT TREATED GIN SAWS

Easier to Train—Stay Trained Longer—Last Longer

Our new heat treated gin saws have proved through several years of field testing to be outstandingly superior in durability and performance to ordinary gin saws. Approximately a **million** CONTINENTAL heat treated saws are in use in practically every cotton producing area of the world.

This important new development helps ginner everywhere to cope with present day demands for better samples, greater capacity and all around higher efficiency.

Contact your nearest Continental Gin Company Sales Office
or Repair Parts Department for your saw requirements.

Continental **GIN COMPANY**
MONTICELLO, ALABAMA

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Although many of our departments are now on three-shift production schedules, operating around the clock, all the Super Champ Units we can produce between now and the middle of August have already been spoken for, with the exception of machines reserved for new plants.

If you are among the many gin owners who have included Super Champs in their 1955 plans for existing gin outfits, we sincerely hope your order is already on our books. If it isn't, we hope just as sincerely that August delivery will be soon enough for your requirements.

If August is too late, we hope, both in your best interests and in ours, that you will continue to operate your present feeder-extractor-cleaners for another season and postpone your step-up to Super Champs until 1956.

JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY

3800 Commerce Street • Dallas, Texas

Manufacturers of Fine Machinery for More Than Half a Century

SWITCHING FROM STEAM TO **CAT*** DIESEL POWER

CUT GINNING COSTS 59¢ PER BALE



When Paymaster Gin, Slaton, Tex., replaced steam with a Caterpillar D375 Cotton Gin Engine to get more power, it automatically slashed fuel costs 65 per cent!

According to Lynn Crossland, gin manager, steam costs were 90 cents per bale. Fuel costs for the D375 average only 31 cents per bale. *Savings: 59 cents per bale.*

The D375 powers four 80-saw Continental gin stands, the press, fans and cleaners. Hourly output is five to six bales and the Cat Diesel uses only 12 gallons of inexpensive No. 2 furnace oil per hour.

That's just part of the profit story. Here's more: Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engines require no attendants, no stoking, no disposal of ashes, no boiler maintenance and inspections, no fire hazard. And you get high-grade samples because quick-acting governors maintain steady saw speeds.

You get these savings *now*—and you keep getting them for a long time.

That's because these engines are designed for a long trouble-free life. You know you can count on them to work 24 hours a day *without fail* during the entire ginning season. You know, too, you can count on quick, efficient around-the-clock service from your Caterpillar Dealer.

He has these dependable diesels in sizes up to 520 HP. A Cat Engine is ready to slash costs for you next ginning season. See your dealer now for complete information.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A.

CATERPILLAR*

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**MODERN HEAVY-DUTY
GINNING POWER**



Direct from India...

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*** BEST JUTE BAGGING**

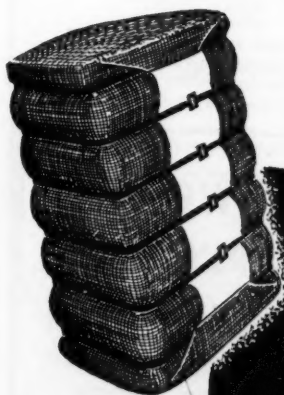
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THE U.S.A. TODAY...**

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GUARANTEED NEW 2 LB. 21 LB. TARE
ASSURING BAGGING STRENGTH
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Sales represent-
atives through-
out cotton
producing
districts

**Stocks Maintained in
Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas; Charleston, South Carolina**



★ ON OUR COVER:

Studying the spring catalogs is the favorite occupation of both young and old at this time of the year, and it's plain to see that the youngster in our cover scene is deeply interested in what he sees. Glancing at the lawnmower pictures that you can see in the catalog, you might jump to the conclusion that such things interest him—but we'd be willing to bet that the other side of the book shows fishing tackle or baseball gloves or practically anything except something that requires a boy to work in the yard.

Photograph by A. Devaney, Inc.

VOL. 56 MAY 7, 1955 No. 10

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill PRESS...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginnings' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnings' Association
Arizona Ginnings' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginnings' Association
California Cotton Ginnings' Association
The Carolinas Ginnings' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginnings' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginnings' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginnings' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginnings' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginnings' Association
Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association

★

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PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY IN OUR OWN PRINTING PLANT AT 3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 26, TEXAS



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3116 COMMERCE STREET, DALLAS 26, TEXAS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

GENUINE SOUTHWESTERN

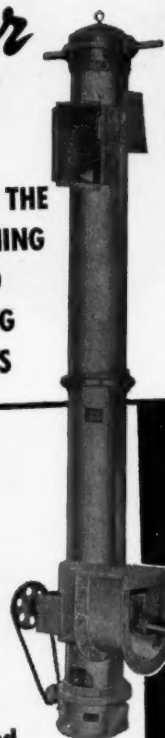
Rotor Lift

PREFERRED IN THE COTTON GINNING & OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

THE VERTICAL HELICOID SCREW ELEVATOR

NINE BASIC TYPES

For Every Need



Such a marked preference for Rotor Life is natural. Replacing bucket elevators and other mechanical elevating units. Precision engineered to meet your needs and requirements in the elevating of any free flowing bulk material, the Rotor Lift will give you uninterrupted production and a continuous reduction in operating cost. Rotor Lift is available in nine distinct types and four diameter sizes. When processors in the cotton ginning and oilseed industries express such enthusiasm, it is well worth your investigation.

Send for our illustrated catalog describing the mechanical feature and specifications of the Rotor Lift.

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

6 S.E. 4th St. P.O. Box 1217
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

NEW DIXISTEEL BUCKLE WINS NATIONAL ACCLAIM!



Ginners, Compressors, Associations Enthusiastically Endorse New Buckle Now Shipped with Dixisteel Ties

For years the industry has searched for a cotton tie buckle that has the holding strength of the band itself. And now, after two years of research, development and exhaustive testing, Atlantic Steel Company is proud to announce such a buckle has been perfected and is being shipped with its 1955 ties.

Ginners, compressors, and shippers have tested this new buckle under the most severe conditions—and it has come through with flying colors.

On standard density cotton the new DIXISTEEL Buckle has proved 100% satisfactory. No slippage. No broken or bent buckles. Virtually no bands cut at the buckle.

On high density bales, the new buckle has proved superior to other buckles. One compress-warehouse reported no slippage on 85% of the bales and negligible slippage on 15%—less than 1/4-inch! Another reported no slippage. And spiders were found on only two out of 700 bales when they reached port.

Managers, foremen, tiers, shippers all agree that the new DIXISTEEL Buckle is a tremendous improvement over the old arrow buckle.

Specify DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties and you will get the new DIXISTEEL Buckle.

Greatest Development Since 1881

- 60% stronger
- Transmits 87% of tie strength, compared with Arrow's 60%
- Good throat, easy threading
- Lies flat to band—makes palletizing easy; minimizes friction against other metals in boxcars—believed a cause of cotton fires
- Lips are equal width on both sides of the slot
- Breaking strength 300 to 1000 pounds greater than other buckles

DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11 1/2 feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

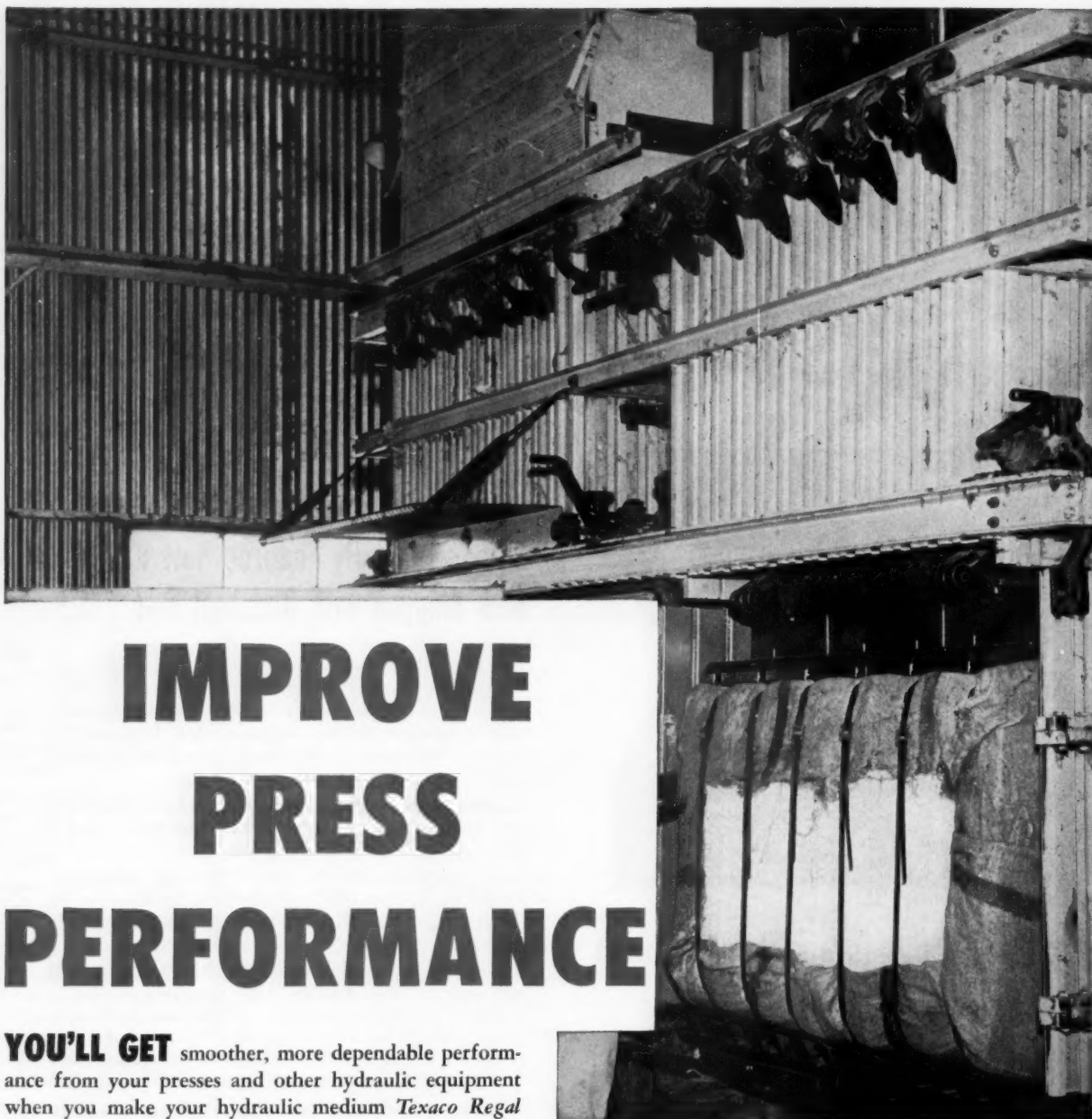
DIXISTEEL
TRADE MARK

**COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES**

made only by the

Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



IMPROVE PRESS PERFORMANCE

YOU'LL GET smoother, more dependable performance from your presses and other hydraulic equipment when you make your hydraulic medium *Texaco Regal Oil R&O*. And you'll gain the added advantage of reducing maintenance costs.

Tests prove that *Texaco Regal Oil R&O* has more than ten times the oxidation resistance of ordinary turbine-quality oils — extraordinary ability to prevent sludge, rust and foam. That means rams stay bright and rust-free, lines stay clean and clear. You eliminate unscheduled shutdowns, get longer life from all parts, reduce maintenance costs.

For your diesel engines, use *Texaco Ursa Oil*. There is

a complete line of these famous lubricating oils all especially refined and processed to assure *more power* with *less fuel* over *longer periods* between overhauls.

A Texaco Lubrication Engineer will gladly help you select the proper lubricants to get greater efficiency and economy from all your equipment. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 Texaco Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.



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TUNE IN . . . TEXACO STAR THEATER starring DONALD O'CONNOR or JIMMY DURANTE on television . . . Saturday nights, NBC.

In New Orleans
May 23 - 24

Crushers Announce Convention Plans

Business and entertainment features
are scheduled for annual meeting of cottonseed
processors and allied industries.



J. B. SNELL, Minden, La., 1954-55
president, will preside at the conven-
tion and make his annual report.

MANY entertainment features and addresses and reports on subjects of interest to all members of the cottonseed crushing industry and allied groups have been announced for the fifty-ninth annual convention of National Cottonseed Products Association. Convention sessions will be held Monday and Tuesday, May 23-24, at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans.

The business sessions, which will be held in the Tulane Room on the mezzanine floor, will be preceded by a number of committee meetings on Friday and Saturday, May 20-21. Among these will be the annual meeting of the rules committee which will start on Friday and continue on Saturday if necessary.

Proposed rules changes were mailed April 27 to Association members. Included among the proposals to be considered at the New Orleans meeting are a number of changes in rules relating to truck shipments. These were recommended by a special committee composed of C. R. Bergstrom, chairman, T. F. Bridgers,

JOHN F. MOLONEY, Memphis, acting secretary-treasurer, will present his report at the first session.



T. H. GREGORY, Memphis, executive
vice-president, will report activities of
his office at the first session Monday.

Joe Flaig, W. D. Griffin, W. W. Hastings and Louis Tobian.

Registration for the convention will start at 10 a.m. Saturday in the lounge on the mezzanine floor. It will be necessary for each member and guest to register in order to participate in convention activities, and Association officials have requested that all who can do so register on Saturday and Sunday to avoid delay and aid in planning group meals.

The Fiesta Room, on the second floor, will be the Association office during the convention, and members and committees are invited to make use of it as needed on convention business.

• **Entertainment**—Ladies attending the convention will be guests at a luncheon at 12:30 p.m. Monday in the Cotillion Room on the lobby floor of the Jung. A fashion show will be presented by Kreeger's, New Orleans store.

The National Fats and Oils Brokers'

Association will be host for a special reception for all convention registrants. The reception will be from 6:30 to 8 p.m., Monday, in the Tulane Room.

On Tuesday, at 6:30 p.m., a reception will be held in the lounge. At 7:30 the annual banquet will be served in the Tulane Room, followed by entertainment and dancing.

Arrangements for the entertainment and other convention features have been handled by a local committee consisting of E. A. Geoghegan, Southern Cotton Oil Co., chairman; Rene Fransen, Mente Bag Co., Inc.; and A. I. Picard, The Heyman Co.

• **Golf Tournament**—The annual handicap golf tournament will start at 1 p.m. Monday at New Orleans Country Club. Golfers must be registered at the convention to be eligible for a prize, and must provide their own transportation to the club. Golf prize winners will be announced at the convention session Tuesday morning and golfers must pick

A. L. WARD, Dallas, is director of the NCPA Educational Service. He will make his report Tuesday morning.



up their own prizes at the close of the session.

Golf and attendance awards will be on display in the lounge, starting Saturday afternoon.

Members of the golf committee are John S. Gilbert, Kieckhefer Container Co., New Orleans, chairman; T. E. Al-

len, Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans; George E. Covington, Magnolia Cotton Oil Co., Magnolia, Miss.; Paul Schreiber, Max N. Tobias Bag Co., Inc., New Orleans; J. E. Byram, Jr., Red River Cotton Oil Co., Inc., Alexandria, La.; William Lyons, Jr., American Can Co., New Orleans; and, Maxwell Yerger,

Fifty-Ninth Annual Convention National Cottonseed Products Association Jung Hotel, New Orleans, May 23-24

Business Sessions — Tulane Room

First Day — Monday Morning, May 23

- 9:30 Convention Called to Order—Temporary Chairman, A. Q. Petersen, New Orleans.
- 9:35 Invocation—The Reverend John S. Land, Pastor, St. Charles Avenue Presbyterian Church, New Orleans.
- 9:40 Welcome—A. Brown Moore, commissioner, City of New Orleans.
- 9:50 Response—Paul Keller, Clayton, N. C.
- 9:55 Announcements and Communications.
- 10:10 Transfer of Gavel to President J. B. Snell, Minden, La.
Appointment of Sergeants-at-Arms.
Enrollment of New Members.
Roll Call and Presentation of Credentials.
Minutes of the Previous Meeting.
Appointment of Resolutions Committee.
- 10:20 Report of President J. B. Snell.
- 10:35 Address—Hugh M. Comer, chairman of the board, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.
- 11:05 Report of the Rules Committee—J. B. Snell, chairman.
- 11:15 Report of the Committee on Charter and By-Laws—W. B. Coberly, Jr., chairman, Los Angeles.
- 11:20 Report of the Committee on Uniform Feed Laws—T. C. Law, chairman, Atlanta.
- 11:25 CCC and Its Relation to Your Industry.—Walter C. Berger, associate administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington.
- 11:55 Report of the Executive Vice-President—T. H. Gregory, Memphis.
- 12:10 Report of the Traffic Committee—Jas. R. Gill, chairman, Paris, Texas.
- 12:15 Reports of Arbitration Committees.
- 12:20 Report of the Acting Secretary-Treasurer—John F. Moloney, Memphis.
- 12:30 Recess for the Day.

Second Day — Tuesday Morning, May 24

- 9:15 Meeting Called to Order by the President.
- 9:20 Supplementary Committee Reports.
- 9:40 Report of the Public Relations Committee—F. B. Caldwell, Sr., chairman, Jackson, Tenn.
- 9:45 Cooperation Between the Agricultural Colleges and Industry.—J. N. Efferson, director, Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge.
- 10:15 Report of the Research Committee—H. L. Craig, chairman, Cincinnati.
- 10:35 Report of the Educational Director—A. L. Ward, Dallas.
- 10:50 Economic Conditions of the Times—John A. Oulliber, executive vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans.
- 11:20 Report of the Insurance Committee—Ben R. Barbee, chairman, Abilene, Texas.
- 11:25 Report of the General Counsel—A. B. Pittman, Memphis.
- 11:35 Reports of Special Committees and Resolutions.
- 11:40 New and Unfinished Business.—Dues for Current Fiscal Year—Other Business.
- 11:55 Election and Installation of New President.
- 12:05 Address of New President.
- 12:15 Election of Board of Directors.
- 12:25 Memorial Resolutions.
- 12:30 Adjournment.



GARLON A. HARPER, Dallas, is assistant director of the Association's Educational Service.

Southland Cotton Oil Co., Tallulah, La.

• **The Old Guard** — The thirty-seventh annual reunion of The Old Guard will convene 7:30 p.m. Monday at Antoine's.

• **First Session** — A. Q. Petersen, Southern Cotton Oil Co., New Orleans, temporary chairman, will call the first business session of the meeting to order at 9:30 Monday morning in the Tulane Room.

The Reverend John S. Land, St. Charles Avenue Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, will give the invocation.

City Commissioner A. Brown Moore of New Orleans will welcome the group, and Paul Keller, Clayton, N.C., will respond to his address.

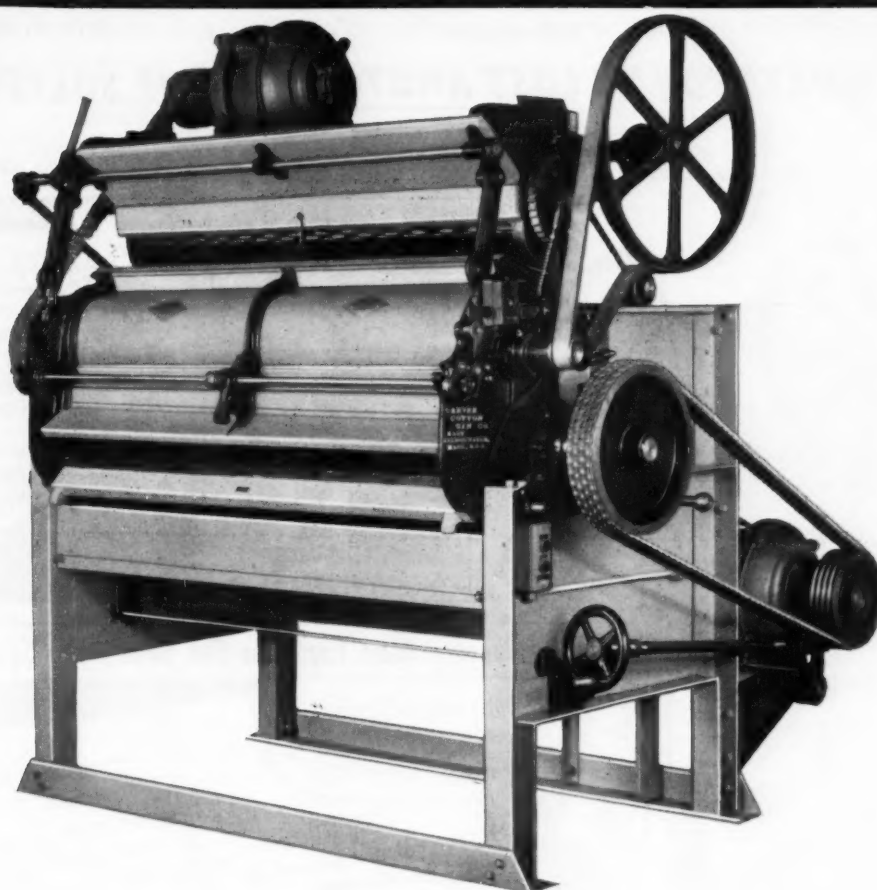
The gavel will then be turned over to President J. B. Snell of Minden, La., who will appoint committees and conduct other business, and make the president's annual report to the Association.

Hugh M. Comer, chairman of the board, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.,

(Continued on Page 48)



BEN R. BARBEE, Abilene, Texas, will discuss activities of the insurance committee, which he heads.



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LINTERS

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MOTOR DRIVEN or GROUP DRIVE

GUMMERS

"A Sharp Saw Will Cut Lint"
THE TRULINE GUMMER is the ANSWER

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WHAT! YOU'VE LOST ANOTHER CAR OF SOLVENT?



I'M TIRED OF NEVER KNOWING WHEN OUR SOLVENT SHIPMENTS WILL ARRIVE!

WHY DON'T WE SWITCH TO SKELLYSOLVE? I'VE HEARD A LOT ABOUT THEIR SKELLYSURE DELIVERY SYSTEM.



YES, I'VE HEARD ABOUT IT TOO! CHECK INTO IT RIGHT AWAY!

The Skellysolve Man Explains The Skellysure System!



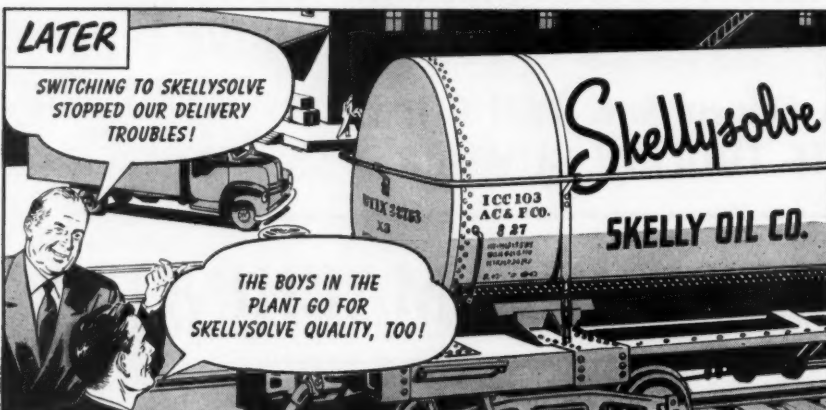
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- 1) Your order is phoned directly to the Skellysolve plant.
- 2) Nine times out of ten your car is shipped the next day.
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5) Technical service—backed by 25 years of Skelly development—is available to you.



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SWITCHING TO SKELLYSOLVE STOPPED OUR DELIVERY TROUBLES!

THE BOYS IN THE PLANT GO FOR SKELLYSOLVE QUALITY, TOO!

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Skellysolve for Animal and Vegetable Oil Extraction

SKELLYSOLVE-B. Making edible oils and meals from soybeans, corn germs, flaxseed, peanuts, cottonseed and the like. Closed cup flash point about -20°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-C. Making both edible and inedible oils and meals, particularly where lower volatility than that of Skellysolve-B is desired because of warm condenser water. Closed cup flash point about 13°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F.

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve C or D. Closed cup flash point about -20°F.

• Wind Damages Over 13 Million Acres

MORE THAN 13 million acres of land in seven Great Plains States have been damaged by wind erosion since last November and another 19 million acres are in condition to blow.

USDA made this estimate at the end of April as Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson toured Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico drouth areas.

The Secretary also announced the appointment of a committee of USDA agency representatives to study a new program to get at the cause of the conditions, and invited governors of states in the region to a Denver conference on the drouth and dust situation.

Soil Conservation Service officials estimated that 11 million acres of the 13 million damaged were in eastern Colorado, western Kansas, eastern New Mexico, western Texas and western Oklahoma. This southern portion of the region also had over 15 million additional acres in condition to blow.

The estimate at the end of April represented an increase of three million acres damaged by wind erosion since April 1.

Farmers Study Irrigation

Irrigation on Texas' South Plains was studied by 20 Arkansas farmers who made a trip to the Lubbock area April 25. After visiting farms using sprinkler and row irrigation, the farmers were guests at the monthly meeting of Lubbock Agricultural Club.



Your Cotton Council Pays Off

In an 8-year "Cotton Freshness" campaign the Council stressed that people are more comfortable and healthy if their clothes, towels and bed linens are changed and laundered frequently (as only cotton can be). Cotton consumption in these uses has jumped 1.3 million bales since the campaign began.

Support Your National Cotton Council

Four Countries Purchase U.S. Cottonseed Oil

Sales of cottonseed oil to a number of foreign countries under programs to dispose of surplus agricultural commodities have been announced recently by USDA. Among transactions involving cottonseed oil and cotton were the following:

Turkey, under an agreement announced April 28, will get about \$3,770,000 worth of cottonseed oil, (approximately 11,900 metric tons of once-refined oil) along with other products.

Israel is getting about \$700,000 worth (approximately 2,228 metric tons) of cottonseed oil, and about 6,000 bales of cotton.

Spain is buying about 13,000 metric tons of cottonseed oil, valued at \$5 million, and 40,000 bales of cotton.

Argentina is getting some 20,000 metric tons of cottonseed oil at a value of \$5,800,000.

NCPA Committees Active On Industry Problems

National Cottonseed Products Association representatives have been active recently on legislative and administrative matters concerning the industry, T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, Memphis, reports.

Members of the Washington committee met with USDA officials to discuss the 1955 cottonseed price support program, and Department officials undertook to draft proposals for discussion with the NCPA in New Orleans at the annual convention.

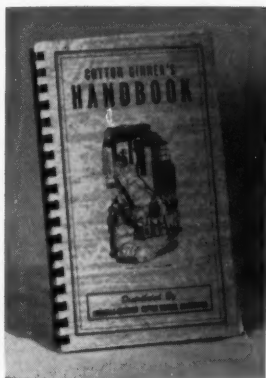
Robert F. Patterson, Trenton, Tenn., is representing NCPA in opposing proposed changes in minimum wage legislation.

A discussion of linters standards is being held in Washington May 9 and NCPA members have been invited.

Shallowater Ginners Dies In Hospital at Lubbock

James K. Jackson, 76, ginners in the Shallowater area of Texas for 25 years, died in a Lubbock hospital on April 30. Burial was at Abernathy.

Jackson is survived by his wife, three daughters, Mrs. Arthur Crow, Shallowater, Mrs. Berch Scott, Shallowater, and Mrs. Jimmy Harrol, Lubbock; a son, Herbert W., Rt. 2, Anton; a brother, John W. of Gainesville; a sister, Mrs. Dela Gardner, Forestburg; seven grandchildren and five great-grand children.



NOW AVAILABLE! For the First Time,

A Complete "Cotton Ginners' Handbook" of Operation

Recommendations and data from USDA Ginning Laboratories, gin manufacturers, other agencies and suppliers—compiled by a leading ginning specialist, in comprehensive order.

Subjects Covered in Cotton Ginners Handbook:

★ How to Gin Hand Picked Cotton ★ How to Gin Machine Picked and Rough Hand Harvested Cotton ★ How to Gin Machine Stripped Cotton ★ What the Ginners Should Know About: Fans and Piping—Seed Handling—Feed Rate Control—Vaporizers—Heaters—Moisture Restoration—Incinerators—Pink Bollworm Machines—Conditioning and Storing Seed Cotton—Personnel Responsibility—Expense and Income Appraisal—Engines—Speeds and Horsepower—Cyclones—Green Boll Traps—Bale Weight Variations

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Lots of 25	\$3.00 each
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Lots of 100	\$1.50 each

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P. O. Box 345

BLYTHEVILLE, ARKANSAS

• Anhydrous Ammonia Cautions Listed

SAFETY suggestions in the use of anhydrous ammonia have been outlined recently by William N. King, County Farm Advisor at Bakersfield, Calif.

King points out that anhydrous ammonia is an efficient and inexpensive fertilizing material, but that it is relatively new to many users. This makes it essential that those handling the material be thoroughly familiar with proper procedures for handling it.

• **Precautions Listed** — He listed the following safety precautions and first aid measures in connection with handling anhydrous ammonia.

Tanks should have name plates indicating that they are built to ASME Uni-

fied Pressure Vessel Code Requirements and stamped with their design, working pressure and other required data. Only tanks and fittings made and tested for ammonia service should be used.

Tanks should never be filled over their safe operating level or weight as set by the manufacturer. Normally the level is determined by a fixed liquid level gauge built into the tank. Usually tanks can be filled to 87.5 percent of their volume with liquid ammonia (filling to be stopped at first indication of frost or ice formation on the outside surface of the tank). When the filling is done at liquid temperatures of lower than 30° F., the permitted filling level is usually 82.5 percent by volume.

Portable tanks should be designed for the required working pressures and should be kept painted with white or aluminum paint so that they do not nec-

essarily have to be protected from exposure to the sun.

Tanks should be kept away from dwellings and on the downwind side. They should also be kept away from heat sources such as room heaters or engines.

Tanks should be handled with care and protected from mechanical damage.

Suppliers should see that their ammonia tanks are re-tested hydrostatically at least every five years at one and a half times their stamped design working pressure, according to authorities on the subject. Damaged tanks should be re-tested before being used again.

Ammonia tanks should be kept marked with both **Compress Gas and Anhydrous Ammonia** in large letters.

Open flames should be kept away from strong ammonia fumes.

Persons should stay clear of "pop-off" valves that relieve high pressures in tanks.

Workers should wear goggles or face shields, rubber gloves, and protective clothing when transferring ammonia.

• **Keep Water on Hand** — Clean water should be kept on hand (five gallons or more) with the field applicator for washing off ammonia in case of accident.

California State Division of Industrial Safety is preparing orders that will specify working pressures needed for ammonia containers. They will also specify which tanks will need safety valves. Some of the smaller tanks are now being delivered without safety valves, but they are built for high working pressures. Most of the larger tanks are equipped with safety valves and set to open at not more than the maximum allowable working pressure.

Bronze, brass and copper fittings should not be used for NH₃ service. All piping, fittings, and hoses should be suitable for the line pressures used.

Do not allow untrained personnel to handle ammonia.

Contact with liquid ammonia will cause injury due to its caustic action and freezing effect produced by rapid evaporation. Parts of the body exposed to ammonia should be flushed with water immediately. Ammonia in the eyes may seriously injure the sight unless flushed with clean water immediately, and continuously for at least 15 minutes.

Ammonia is not a poisonous gas but does have a very irritating effect on the respiratory tract. In cases of asphyxiation by ammonia, artificial respiration should be started immediately. Ammonia injuries should receive medical attention as soon as possible.



**AFTER PICKING IT'S GINNING,
THEN IT'S GOOD WRAPPING,
AND THERE'S WHERE
"HINDOO" BAGGING
PAYS OFF!**

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FOR GENERATIONS"**

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.



Entomology Centennial Was Widely Observed

The Centennial of organized entomology in the U.S., which was observed in 1954, resulted in nationwide publicity which focused attention on the work to protect man against harmful insects.

David G. Hall, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington, was chairman of the Centennial Commemoration Committee. As a result of its activities, millions of persons were reached with information about insect control through the newspapers, magazines, radio, TV, movies and other media. The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press was one of the trade publications carrying special staff articles on the subject. The Press article appearing on May 8, 1954.

No other drive does all these jobs like Link-Belt SILENT CHAIN

YES, if you need a drive like any one of these six, you're money ahead with SILENT CHAIN

COMBINING the flexibility and quietness of a belt with the positive action and durability of a gear—Link-Belt Silent Chain offers unmatched advantages for a wide range of drives. Check these reasons why:

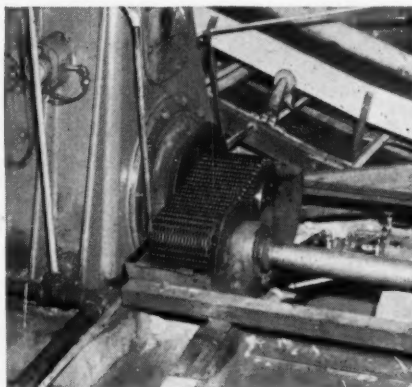
- Lower cost—often lower in first cost, always lower in ultimate cost.
- Longer life—trouble-free performance for 25 or 30 years is common.
- No dismantling machine or removing sheaves for repairs.
- Better than 98% efficiency.
- Maintained ratio assures full productive capacity.
- Slipless action assures a better product.
- Easy to install.
- Safe to employees—operates in oil-retaining casing.



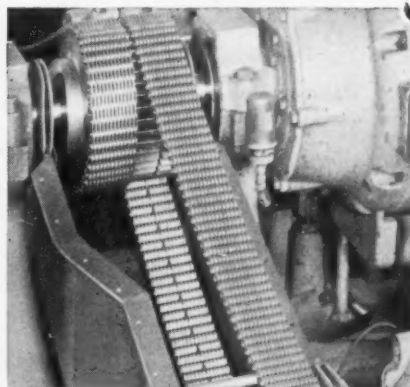
New 88-page Book 2425 gives complete data on silent chain. Ask a Link-Belt engineer or distributor for your copy today.

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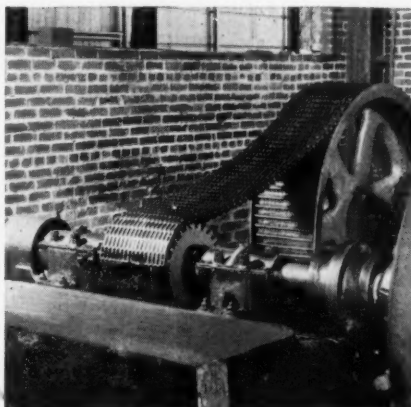
LINK-BELT COMPANY: Executive Offices, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. To Serve Industry There Are Link-Belt Plants, Sales Offices, Stock Carrying Factory Branch Stores and Distributors in All Principal Cities. Export Office, New York 7; Canada, Scarborough (Toronto 13); Australia, Marrickville, N.S.W.; South Africa, Springs. Representatives Throughout the World.



1 Production increased 33% when speed of this peeler lathe was stepped up by installing two silent chain drives. Neither engine nor lathe had to be moved.



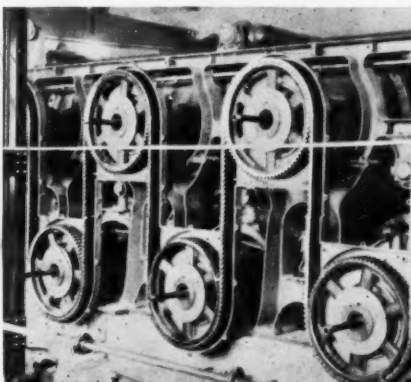
2 Constant, high speeds were assured by equipping each of 48 automotive test stands with two Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives.



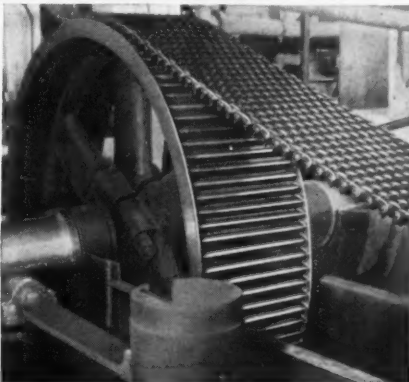
3 Long life under severe service—This 250-hp Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive has operated line shaft in cold draw section of seamless tube company since 1916.



4 Fractional hp drives are positive and dependable with Link-Belt Silent Chain. Above, two $\frac{3}{16}$ " pitch chains drive machine fabricating refrigerator parts.



5 Accurate timing is guaranteed for this dryer by Link-Belt Duplex Silent Chain. All shafts travel at uniform angular velocity, permitting precise coordination of process.



6 Minimum maintenance—This is one of 24 Link-Belt Silent Chain beater drives in a pulp mill. All have operated for many years with little attention.

• Tech Feeders' Day Will Be May 17

RESULTS of feeding tests conducted under a \$1,200 fellowship provided by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association will be presented at a Feeders' Day May 17 at Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

W. J. Standlee, graduate student in animal husbandry, conducted the feeding experiments as holder of the fellowship. The experiment, a continuation of tests made last year, was set up by Dean W. L. Stangel and Dr. Robert H. Black of Tech and John H. Jones of Texas A. & M. College, with the cooperation of the National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service.

Primary purpose of the research is to determine means of increasing the utility of cottonseed hulls with concentrates. The work also is designed to determine the comparative effects of supplemental additions of molasses, trace minerals, grain sorghums and cottonseed meal in rations containing large amounts of cottonseed hulls.

Roy B. Davis, Lubbock, chairman, and members of Texas crushers' college relations committee have worked closely with Standlee and the Tech faculty in connection with the tests. Members of the committee include W. D. Watkins, Abilene, and H. E. Wilson, Wharton, vice-chairman; B. W. Beckham, Robstown; Leo Dittert, Sealy; R. G. Fleming, Lamesa; C. C. Harlan, Paris; J. W. Howell, Jr., Bryan; Paul Lemm, Jr., Brenham; W. C. Painter, Fort Worth; and L. C. Stokes, Schlenburg.

\$2,816 Grant Will Help Cotton Work in Valley

A grant-in-aid of \$2,816 for support of cotton breeding, variety testing and other cotton improvement research has been made to Texas Experiment Station in appreciation of work by Superintendent W. R. Cowley and associates at the Weslaco Substation.

The fund was raised under the leadership of F. M. Vining. Lower Rio Grande Valley contributors to the fund were A. B. May, Port Chemical Co., Weslaco Gin Co., Elsa Co-operative Gin Association, Saulsbury, Inc., Texsun Citrus Exchange, Texammonia, Inc., Key Farms, Valley Growers' Gin and Supply Co., Holt Equipment Co., Dennison's, Sherry Implement Co., Knapp Foundation, H.L.M. Co-operative Association, Pearre Motor Co., Medley Motor Co., Payne Motor Co., Farmers' Gin Co-operative Association, Central Power and Light Co., Valley Cotton Day Committee, A. M. Miller, Roberson, Carter and Powell Insurance Agency, R. E. George, Hayes-Sammons Co., Inc., and F. M. Vining.

Margarine Production Up Five Percent in March

Margarine production reached a total of 125,781,000 pounds for March, S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, has reported. This is an increase of five percent over February production, and brings the total production for the first quarter to 370,060,000 pounds—

compared to 372,739,000 pounds produced during the comparable period for 1954. Production for March was about eight percent greater than that of March, 1954.

Creamery butter production for the month of March is reported to have been 119,380,000 pounds, or approximately 17 percent below the same month last year. Production of creamery butter for the first three months of 1955 is running about 13 percent behind production for the first three months of 1954.

Government estimates place the per person average consumption of margarine and butter for this year at 8.3 pounds and 9.3 pounds, respectively. The latter figure includes substantial transfers of surplus butter by the government for school lunch, relief, and other subsidized disposals.

More Weevils in Texas, But Fewer in Georgia

Boll weevil survival this winter in Central Texas probably was high, but survival of the pest in Georgia was much less than a year ago, reports to USDA indicate.

Cage studies at Waco, Texas, showed greater weevil activity during the spring months which, combined with a mild winter, make it probable that more weevils may be expected by farmers.

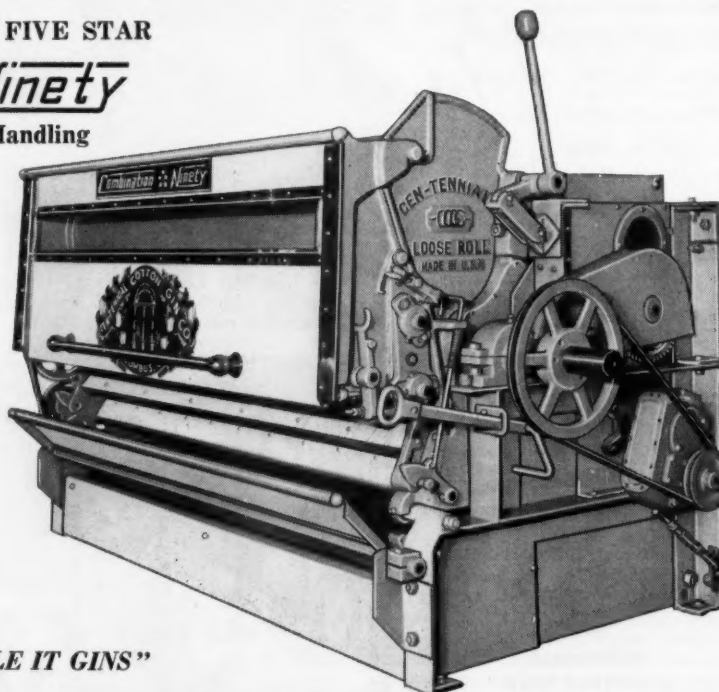
Spring examinations of surface trash in Georgia showed an average of only 48 weevils per acre, as compared with 467 weevils a year earlier. There also were fewer other insects present, probably primarily because of drouth in 1954.

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Combination ★★ **Ninety**

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- ★ Positive Action Revolving Double Wiper with Stainless Steel Roller Prevents Motes and Trash from Accumulating behind Saws.
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- ★ Largest Overhead Cleaning Chamber in any Gin.
- ★ Collapsible Gin Front to Help Control Fires that Start in Overhead Machinery.
- ★ The Ideal Combination —



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CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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◆ **EXPERIMENTS SHOW TOXAPHENE IS BEST**—Howard Murfee, McQueen-Smith Farms, Prattville, Alabama, says "We began using toxaphene in 1947—the first in Alabama, and I believe the first in the United States to use it. For the past five or six years we have conducted tests with the state extension service. We have followed the results and believe that toxaphene is the best insecticide for us."

THESE COTTON GROWERS KNOW HOW TO PICK AN INSECTICIDE

Cutworms, thrips, and fleahoppers are already damaging cotton in many areas. Boll weevils and bollworms will be here soon. A variety of other insect pests may invade your fields. However, it's not too late to study the facts before you buy your supply of cotton dusts or spray materials.

Buy only an insecticide that is officially recommended to give good control of insect pests in your own area. Read the factual information published by your extension service. Talk to the leading growers in your community

who year after year make that "extra" yield through a sound insect control program.

And rely on what your own good common sense tells you a cotton insecticide can do. We're sure you will find toxaphene measures up to the high performance you demand to protect your investment.

Your dealer can tell you about the outstanding results other farmers have had with toxaphene insecticides. Toxaphene's low cost and long protective action make it an economical as well as dependable material.



◆ **TOXAPHENE MOST DEPENDABLE**—"I find that toxaphene is the most dependable in killing cotton insects," says Ferd Van Mol, Rt. 2, Alexandria, Louisiana. "Certainly it's important to choose toxaphene, because it means a better yield and more profit."

TOXAPHENE dusts·sprays

THE CHEMICAL BASE FOR TOXAPHENE IS PRODUCED BY HERCULES FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE

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Experience of ginner, who doubled investment of \$400 in safety, suggests how industry can curtail annual losses of \$22,000,000 in machinery, buildings and cotton.

Matches Help Gin To Reduce Fires

The photograph on the right shows officials of Luna Cotton Co-op Gins, Deming, N.M., discussing their use of safety matches. Left to right are W. L. Griffin, general manager; L. J. Seiter, superintendent; and C. W. Lewis, president of the gin organization.



WHEN a ginner buys safety matches for his customers, does he actually get any benefit other than a good means of advertising his business?

Billy Griffin, who manages the Luna Co-op Gins in Deming, N.M., answers with an emphatic yes.

Last year, Billy bought \$400 worth of matches for his customers and figures the gins got more than double their money back in reduced fire losses.

Billy's experience has shown that wooden matches, carelessly dropped in seed cotton by pickers and gin employees, cause more fires than anything else.

He knows, of course, that smoking is a strong habit—and that people who don't have lighters are going to carry matches of some sort. So his idea is to have them carry safety matches instead of the kind that strike anywhere.

To understand why Billy is sold on safety matches, you have to understand the set-up he has and a little of the history of fires in his plants.

• **1954 Fire Record** — Last year, the four plants he operates ginned 22,000 bales of cotton, with a fire record as follows:

Gin A—3,620 bales ginned—all hand-picked. Two fires in overhead machinery, no rib fires in gin stands.

Gin B—4,315 bales ginned—all hand-picked. Six process fires in overhead machinery, three rib fires in gin stands.

Gin C—6,718 bales ginned — 6,000 hand-picked, 500 machine-picked, 200 hand-snapped. Eleven process fires in overhead machinery, three rib fires in gin stands.

Gin D—7,492 bales ginned — 1,000 hand-picked, 5,000 machine-picked, 1,500 hand-snapped. Five process fires in overhead machinery, all of which occurred on the 1,500 late snapped bales, three rib fires in gin stands.

• **Matches Made the Difference** — When these records are analyzed, there is strong evidence that strike-anywhere matches definitely affect the frequency of fires in the overhead cleaners. In fact, the cause of 13 out of the 24 process fires listed above was traced directly to these matches. Definite cause of the other 11 could not be established, though it was suspected that matches, metal, and rocks in the seed cotton were responsible.

Also, you will note, these four plants

ginned approximately 15,000 bales of hand-picked cotton. A total of 19 process fires occurred or an average of one process fire every 789 bales of hand-picked cotton ginned. As a comparison, 5,000 bales of machine-picked cotton were ginned at Gin D with no process fires. This is a most significant factor and a strong indication of the potential danger of kitchen matches. (As stated before, all five process fires at Gin D occurred while ginning late hand-snapped cotton.)

Billy further points out that, "At gins A and B we served generally our larger producers and also those who have lived in Deming several years and are thoroughly familiar with our safety-match program. Though certainly not 100 percent successful, the program greatly reduces the number of pickers carrying 'strike anywhere' matches."

"At Gin C, our hand-picked cotton is grown by producers in new areas who generally are not as familiar with our safety-match program. An average of one process fire per 100 bales ginned occurred at gins A and B, as compared to an average of one process fire per 545 bales at Gin C."

In comparing the ratio of fires to bales ginned at A and B against that of Gin C, it is easy to do a little simple arithmetic. Customers followed the safety-match program closely at gins A and B. Had they not, the ratio of fires to bales ginned probably would have compared with that of Gin C where less participation was noted. This would have meant about eight more fires at a total minimum cost of \$800-\$1,000, as estimated by Billy. This much more than covered the \$400 cost of the matches, not to consider the potential disastrous loss every time a fire occurs. Big disastrous fires usually start as little fires.

• **Fires Cost \$3,055 Per Gin** — Billy isn't alone in believing the wooden match is one of the ginner's worst enemies. Based on the information submitted by ginner to their state and national ginner's associations during the 1953 season, fires cost ginner approximately \$22,000,000 in losses to machinery, buildings, and cotton. This is an average loss of \$3,055 for each ginner in the U.S.

These same reports by ginner indicate that the wooden "strike anywhere" match is responsible for about one of every three gin fires. This would mean,

based on the above averages, that each ginner's fire loss caused by matches would be approximately \$1,015. This figure applies only to actual damage to machinery, buildings, and cotton. Losses resulting from downtime, reduced capacity, idle labor, loss of business, etc.—a significant part of the loss from small fires are not included.

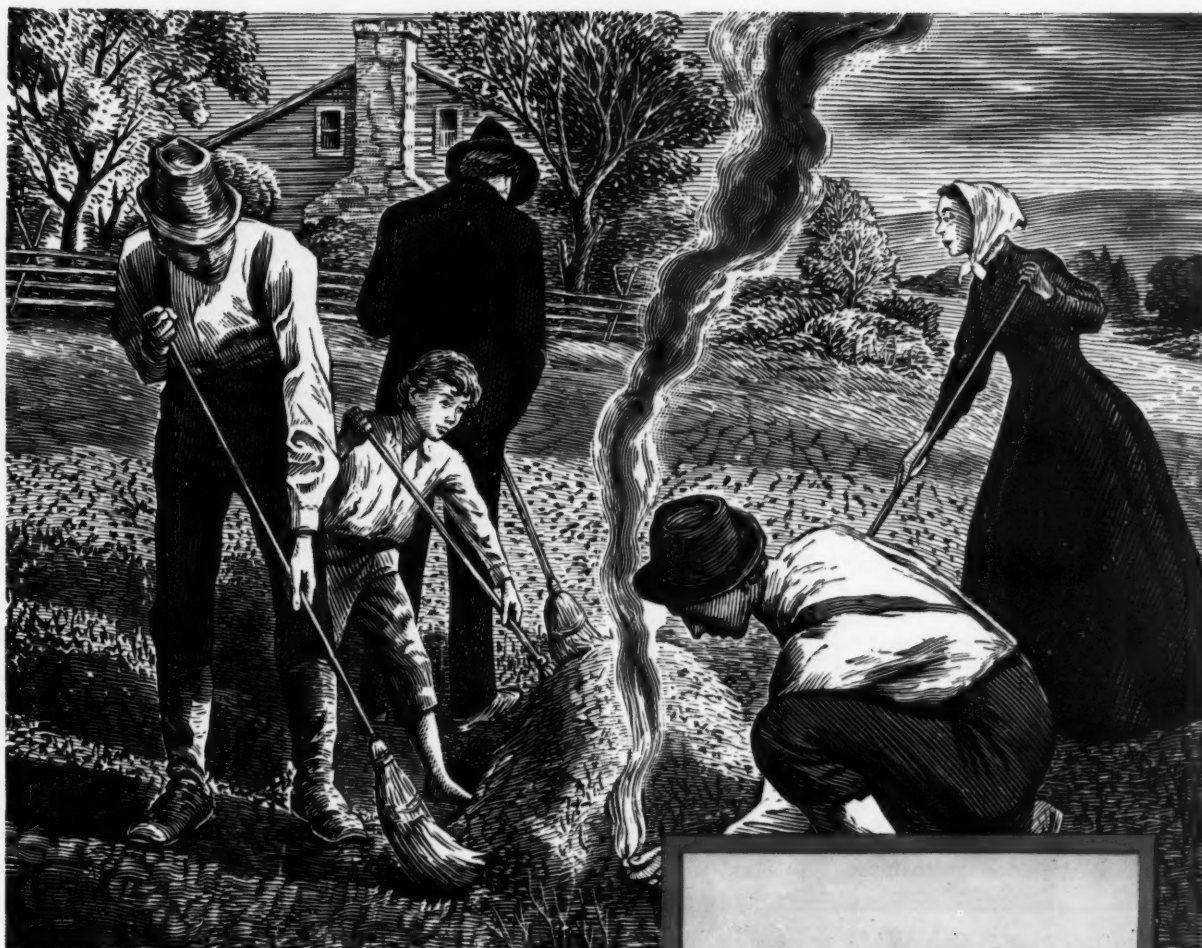
And, one most important factor often overlooked, insurance does not pay for gin fire losses, it mere spreads the cost among all ginner.

For several years now, the National Cotton Council and the national and various state ginner's associations have encouraged ginner to make bulk purchases of safety matches to give to their producer customers who in turn will pass them out to the cotton pickers in their fields who smoke. The ginner himself sees that his employees are provided at all times with these safety matches that will not strike except on the match folder cover.

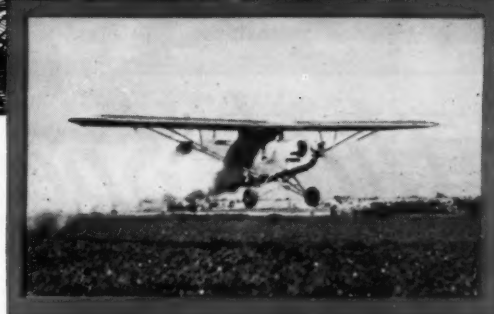
There are several well-known safety match manufacturers who will be happy to furnish any ginner with prices.

Let's Save \$3,055

Fire losses per gin in the U.S. averaged \$3,055 in 1953, it is pointed out in the accompanying article, which tells how one gin reduced its fires. There are many ways that other gins can reduce fires. Most of them are outlined in a bulletin, *Fire Prevention and Protection as Applied to Cotton Gins*, published by Insurance Inspection Bureaus of cotton growing states. This publication was the subject of an article in *The Press* on April 9. It is available to ginner through their state or regional ginner's association. The opportunity to reduce a loss that has averaged over \$3,000 per gin should, certainly, be reason enough for every ginner to use this bulletin and every other means available for preventing fires.—Editor.



an ounce of prevention...



In 1875 this scene was common throughout the midwest. The grasshopper plagues would just about eat the inhabitants out of house and home. The accepted method of getting rid of these insects was to first pile some hay or straw in the center of the field and then starting at the outskirts, sweep the insects toward the funeral pyre prepared for them. Then a match was applied and the whole mass burned. As many as twenty bushels in a day were disposed of in this manner.

Today with modern Mathieson Insecticides, the threat of plagues is a thing of the past. All Mathieson high quality dusts and sprays provide maximum killing power...are compounded for top effectiveness and economy...and are formulated for early-season, mid-season and late-season insect control. See your Mathieson dealer now and follow a consistent schedule as recommended by your state authorities for best results.



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• Council To Sponsor Production Meet

PLANS for a Beltwide Cotton Production Conference in Memphis during the week of Dec. 12 have been announced by the National Cotton Council. Meeting at the Peabody, the conference will include cotton insect control, disease control, weed control and defoliation, replacing the individual conferences previously held.

Details as to the dates, program and other information about the meeting will be announced later, according to J. Ritchie Smith, head of educational services, division of production and marketing of the Council.

Currently being distributed by the Council is Cotton Insect Control, the bulletin containing 1955 cotton insect control recommendations and the report on the 1954 Beltwide Cotton Insect Control Conference held in Dallas last December.

Nonshattering Sesame Publication Issued

Palmetto Sesame, A New Nonshattering Variety, is the title of Circular No. 98, now available from South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, S.C. J. A. Martin and J. H. Crawford are authors of the publication, and of mimeographed material on the same subject, Sesame in South Carolina.

Much of the information in the new circular was discussed in The Press on April 23 in an article announcing the development of two new nonshattering

varieties—Palmetto for the Southeast and Rio for the Southwest—which promise to make sesame production commercially feasible as an oilseed for the first time on a large scale in the U.S.

The two new nonshattering sesame varieties were developed through cooperative efforts of South Carolina and Texas Experiment Stations, USDA, National Cottonseed Products Association, Rio Farms and others.

Information on Rio sesame for the Southwest is available from Texas Experiment Station, College Station.

Soybean Trading Declines While Cotton Increases

Futures trading during the first quarter of 1955 was higher for most commodities than in the comparable 1954 quarter, but the decline in soybean trading offset increases in wheat, corn and rye. Cotton futures volume during the period, Commodity Exchange Authority reports, amounted to 14.2 million bales on all markets, 23.8 percent greater than for the 1954 quarter. Trading in soybean oil and lard declined, but the relatively small volume of cottonseed oil trading was much above the level a year earlier.

Agronomy Meeting Set

American Society of Agronomy and Soil Science Society of America will hold their annual meeting Aug. 15-19 at Davis, Calif. More than 300 papers on new developments in crops and soils will be presented at the meeting.

• Use of Sea Water Is Defense Need

METHODS of making fresh water from sea water are essential to the nation's defense, Senator Clinton Anderson of New Mexico, chairman of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy, said recently.

The Senator said the threat to water supplies of coastal cities in event of atomic war called for means through which "we could turn direct to the sea and pump fresh water into the mains."

Senator Anderson also described water as one of the most effective antidotes to atomic radiation.

Research with federal funds seeking an economical way to convert sea water to use has been under way for several years. A report from the Department of Interior says the program is approaching the goal of making sea or brackish water usable by cities for 38 cents a thousand gallons and for irrigation purposes at 12 cents a thousand. Three years ago, it said, conversion costs were roughly four times that figure.

Seed Treated for Planting Will Poison Livestock

A warning against feeding livestock cottonseed or other seed that has been treated to prevent disease and is left over from planting has been issued by Alabama Extension Service.

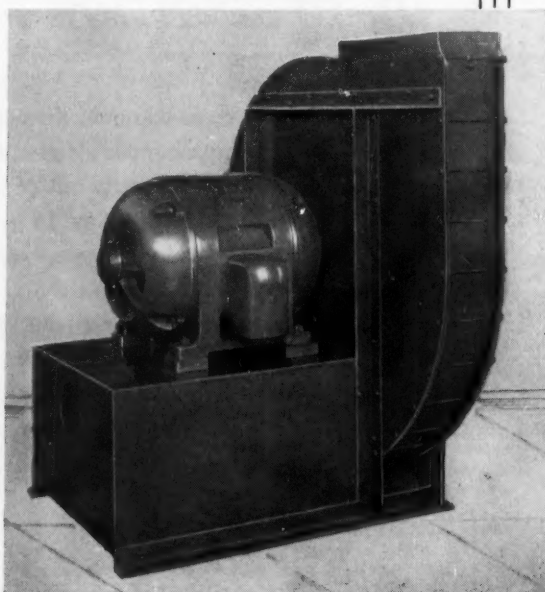
Specialist Ralph Jones reminded growers that most protectives used to treat seed against soil and seed-borne diseases contain mercury, poisonous both to man and animals.

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Reduce Moisture Content The Quickest Way

Phelps rubber bladed fans are built in various sizes to meet your requirements. They're ideal for the Aeration of rice, oats, corn, cotton seed, and all grain-seed products.

The extra static pressure of a Phelps cooling fan is like having another full-time insurance policy on your storage bins.



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• Sheets Used Most Cotton in 1954

SHEETS consumed more cotton in 1954 than any other commodity, using 549,000 bales.

Shirts took 515,000 bales; drapery, upholstery and slip cover fabrics, 507,000; men's trousers, 475,000; and towels, 323,000.

These five largest users of cotton accounted for 2,400,000 bales or 30 percent of end use consumption reported in the 1953-54 edition of "Cotton Counts Its Customers," just published by, and available from the National Cotton Council, P.O. Box 18, Memphis.

Drapery, upholstery, and slip cover fabrics used about 20,000 bales more in 1954 than in 1953, while consumption in the other four big uses fell below that of the previous year.

In 1953 shirts consumed 560,000 bales; sheets, 557,000; men's trousers, 507,000; drapery, upholstery and slip cover fabrics, 487,000; and towels, 350,000. Total consumption in these uses in 1953 was about four percent above 1954 when there was a general decline in textile demand.

The National Cotton Council's market research studies as summarized annually in "Cotton Counts Its Customers," cover the use of cotton in more than 400 items. These range from baby carriage tops (290 bales) to such major uses as rugs (303,000 bales) and women's dresses (261,000 bales).

The study shows that cotton now has 45 major domestic uses requiring more than 50,000 bales each, and 32 requiring more than 10,000 each.

Cotton in 1954 accounted for its highest percentage of the total broad woven goods (fabrics 12 inches and wider) market since 1945.

The Council points out that cotton's share of the total broad woven goods market increased from 79 percent in 1953 to 80 percent in 1954, even though the 9.8 billion yards of cotton fabrics manufactured last year was about 400 million less than 1953.

"Since 1954 was not a particularly good year for the textile industry, and competition was intense among the various types of fabrics, it is significant that cotton's competitive position strengthened at the expense of fabric made from other fibers," the Council notes.

Total broad woven fabrics produced in 1954 amounted to 12.2 billion yards, a decline of five percent from the previous year. In comparison, cotton goods production declined only four percent during the period.

Rayon and acetate fabrics, the second largest group, accounted for 1.7 billion yards, or 14 percent of the total, in 1954, compared with 1.9 billion, or 15 percent of the total in 1953.

Although production of the non-cellulosic synthetic fibers increased about 77 million yards over 1953, fabrics in this category accounted for four percent of the total production in both years.

Woolen and worsted fabrics, and silk, represented about three percent of the total yardage each year.

Fire Damages 2,000 Bales

Nearly 2,000 bales of cotton were damaged April 24 when fire broke out at Kenedy Compress Co., Kenedy, Texas.

Cotton Irrigation Pays Mississippi Farmer

Irrigating cotton and using other recommended practices are paying well for J. H. Fly, near Belzoni, Miss., his County Agent, Elmo Hill, reports.

Fly tried irrigation for the first time last year. And like quite a few other growers, he started late.

He began making his first two-inch application to 165 acres on July 25. He used the sprinkler method. A nearby lake supplied the water.

Eighty of the 165 acres were irrigated three times, and the remaining 85 acres were irrigated twice.

The average yield for the entire irrigated area was 600 pounds of lint per acre, compared to 332 pounds of lint per acre for plots on either side which received identical treatment except for the water. The long summer drouth was severe in the Belzoni area, as it was over most of Mississippi and the Midsouth.

Fly's cotton irrigated three times averaged 652.5 pounds of lint per acre. That irrigated twice averaged 549 pounds of lint per acre.

On the 165 irrigated acres, the squares and small bolls had mostly shed off when he started to apply the water, Fly said. He considers that he practically started over with helping this crop to set fruit.

"I want eventually to water every row that I plant," he declared.

Subsoiling is needed on most of his sandy loam cotton land, he figures, and he has been following this practice. About 90 percent of his land is sandy loam.

As a result of soil testing, Fly started a liming program at the rate of two tons per acre. Test showed that the pH of his soil ranged as low as 5.1.

To fertilize his cotton, he applies 130 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre in the form of anhydrous ammonia. In addition, on his lighter soils, he applies 500 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate. He also uses 150 pounds per acre of 60 percent muriate of potash on some of his land.

He practices a complete poisoning program to control cotton insects.

■ Brief . . . and to the Point

E. C. HINES of Anderson County, Texas, is one of many cotton growers who are using supplemental irrigation profitably in humid areas. After installing a sprinkler system, Hines commented to Acco Press:

"I've had twice the yield on irrigated land that I got on unirrigated. If the irrigation system cost me twice what it did when I put it down, I would still install it."

Waller, Orr and Fitch To Address Crushers

Names of three speakers on the program for the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention in Biloxi, June 15-16-17, have been announced by Gordon W. Marks, Jackson, secretary.

Keith Fitch, director, Orkin Institute of Sanitation; T. M. Waller, Mississippi Extension agronomist; and C. J. Orr, Anderson, Clayton & Co. economist, will speak at the business sessions.

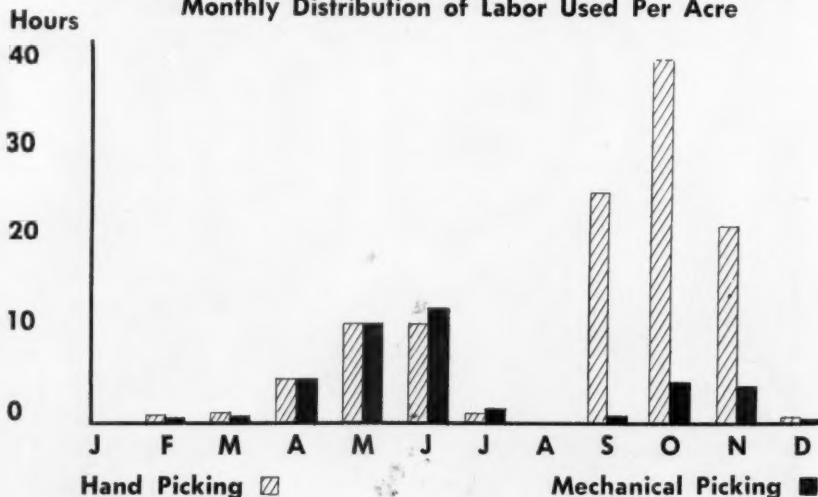
Activities at the convention will open with a barbecue Wednesday, June 15, at 7 p.m.

Cotton Loans Are Extended

USDA announced May 2 that CCC loans on 1954 crop upland cotton which mature July 31 will be carried on a past-due status through Oct. 31, 1955. Any of this cotton not redeemed by that date will be purchased Nov. 1 by CCC.

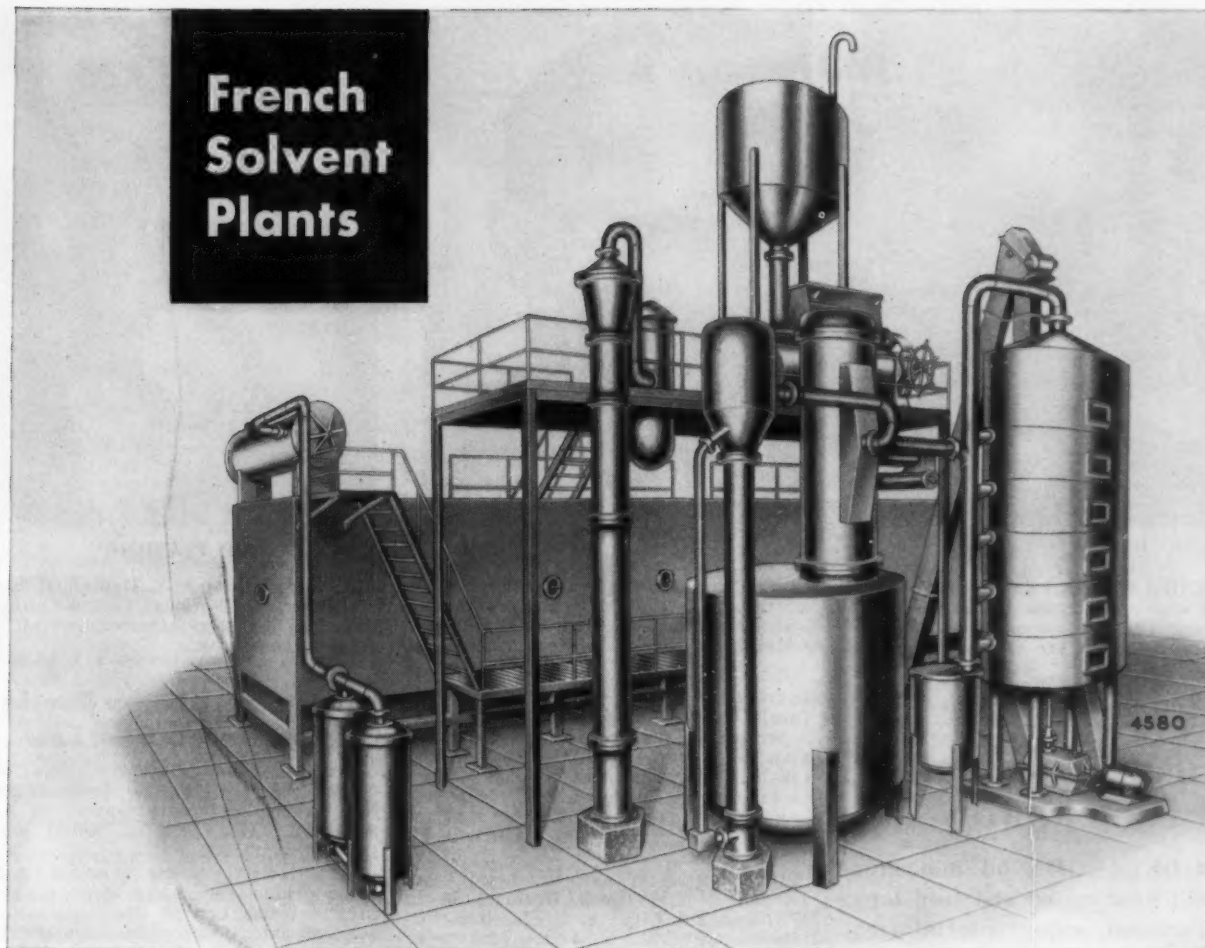
The Department also announced that extra long staple cotton from the 1954 crop not redeemed from the loan by Aug. 1 will be purchased.

Relationship of Mechanization in Harvesting Cotton to the Monthly Distribution of Labor Used Per Acre



HOW MECHANIZATION in harvesting changes the peaks in labor requirements on cotton farms from fall months to April, May and June is indicated by this chart, based on University of Tennessee studies of farms in that state.

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and lower in cost than ever**

A step by step comparison of the latest French equipment with all other solvent extraction systems will show clearly why French solvent plants cost less to install and operate . . . why they produce finer and more profitable end products. The design of French solvent plants has been streamlined to boost operating efficiency, assure greater purity of product and slash labor costs. They are easily operated and easily controlled . . . with every piece of equipment carefully engineered to simplify its operation and maintain a high level of production.

The heavy-duty construction which is typical of all French systems means less down time, lower maintenance costs and greater safety protection.

French solvent extractors are designed for indoor or outdoor installation and are being used extensively throughout the world to process all types of oleaginous nuts and seeds. If you are considering a complete new plant or additional equipment to fit existing facilities, see French first for the best in oil milling equipment.

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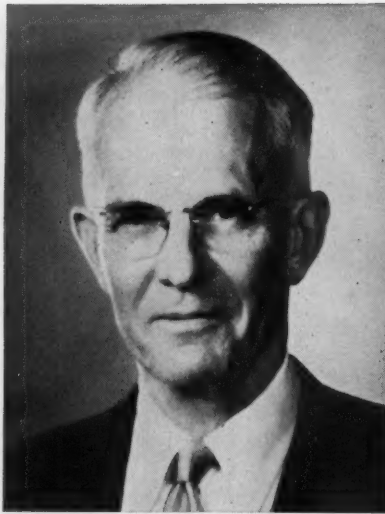
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MARVIN SLACK



A. L. DURAND



J. D. FLEMING

THREE LEADERS in Oklahoma cottonseed crushing activities who will address the annual meeting of Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, May 17-18, at Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, are shown here. They are Marvin L. Slack,

Anadarko, president of the Association; A. L. Durand, Hobart, chairman of the board of directors, National Cotton Council; and J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer of the state's crushers' and ginner's associations.

At Forty-Sixth Convention

Crushers To Meet At Lake Murray

■ OKLAHOMA oil mill group will hear cotton and feed topics discussed, enjoy entertainment.

Plans for the forty-sixth annual convention of Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, to be held May 17-18 at Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, have been announced.

Marvin Slack, Anadarko, is president of the Association; R. J. Richardson, Oklahoma City, vice-president; and J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

Slack will make the president's annual address at 9:30 Tuesday morning, May 17, at the opening of the first general session.

New Developments in Feeding will be the subject discussed by Allen Heidebrecht, chief nutritionist, Western Cottonoil Co. Division, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Abilene, Texas.

A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., chairman of the board, National Cotton Council, will discuss Cotton's Way Forward.

The session will adjourn at noon, and the ladies' luncheon will be held at 1 p.m.

The annual golf tournament also will be held that afternoon at Dornick Hills Golf and Country Club.

Convention registrants will meet at 7 p.m. Tuesday for dinner and dancing. Another entertainment feature will be coffee for the ladies at 9:30 Wednesday morning.

Committee reports and the election of officers for 1955-56 will be the initial business on the general session Wednesday morning.

Dr. L. F. Miller, head of the department of agricultural economics, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, will

address this session. Oklahoma's Agricultural Outlook will be his subject.

Secretary-Treasurer Fleming will review the many activities which the crushers' group carries on to aid cotton in his talk at this session.

Following a general discussion of industry problems, the convention will adjourn at noon.

Directors of the Association this year have been H. P. Cook, Guthrie; M. L. Williams, Elk City; A. L. Hazleton, Oklahoma City; G. N. Irish, Muskogee; George T. Jepsen, Sr., Prague; Mrs. G. E. Mace, Oklahoma City; R. J. Richardson, Oklahoma City, and R. M. Lucas, Chickasha.

Today's Farmer Is Real Capitalist

The average farmer probably doesn't think of himself as a "capitalist," particularly when he is having an extra struggle to make ends meet. But as a matter of fact, agriculture is even more "capitalistic" than industry itself, says Louisiana Extension Service. Farming takes more capital in proportion to the number of workers involved than industry does. The average investment per farm worker is now about \$20,000, as compared to an average of \$10,000 per industrial worker.

The business management side of farming has become just about as important, so far as the financial success of the farmer is concerned, as the crop production side. The farmer has to know how to market his crop, how to plan his investments in land, machinery and buildings, and how to handle his accounts so he can know his profit or loss on every farm operation. Today's farmer is still a worker—at least, he'd better be if he wants to keep on farming—but he's also a capitalist and a businessman.

Survival of Khapra Beetle On Cottonseed Diet Low

Cottonseed and cottonseed meal are not among the favorite feeds of the Khapra beetle, recent research in Arizona with this pest of stored grain seems to indicate.

Khapra beetle larvae were fed on various grains, seeds and their products in the tests. Lowest development and survival rates occurred in processed rice, cottonseed meal, castor beans, raisins, cleaned, whole wheat grains, whole cottonseed and wool yarn. In tests to date, no mature beetles have developed from larvae fed solely on whole cottonseed, whole wheat or wool yarn.

Larvae which were fed on processed cereal products developed into mature beetles in less time, in greater percentages, and became larger individuals than similar larvae fed on whole grain or other unaltered materials. The larvae preferred cracked grain or grain dust to sound grain.

The most rapid growth and highest rates of survival occurred, for the processed materials, in corn meal, wheat flour, and rolled oats. Of the unprocessed materials black-eyed peas, sorghum, and barley were the most favorable for rapid growth and survival.

Feed Manufacturing Ranks Among Top 10 Industries

The feed manufacturing industry has moved into the top 10 manufacturing industries in the U.S. in the volume of business done, according to a recent statement from W. T. Diamond, secretary-treasurer of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association.

The feed manufacturing industry is now about a \$3.5 billion industry, and it ranks ninth among manufacturing industries, AFMA statistics show.

Diamond cited the rapid growth of the industry in recent years, particularly since the early 1940's. The total tonnage of formula feed production rose to a record level of 35 million tons in 1954.

Texas Farmer Produces Two Bales Per "Useless" Acre

"Experts" said his land was too poor to grow anything, but today Ike Reed, a pioneer irrigation farmer from Flomot, Texas, is producing two bales of cotton an acre on this same sod.

Reed explains that about 15 years ago he asked the government for a \$500 loan to use in drilling irrigation wells. "They asked what I wanted with it, and I told them," he said. "They sent out two 'experts' who said there was no water on my land, and even if there was, the soil was too poor to produce cotton."

"This is the land I am now getting two bales per acre on, without fertilization," he said.

"Finally, the government made me a large enough loan to drill for windmill water, and with this small start, I built an earthen dam and grew enough vegetables to drill another well. I told the government I wanted to build a dirt



Your Cotton Council Pays Off

Personal contacts and Council training materials for retailers are part of a continuing sales promotion program. Stores which once apologized for cotton now enthusiastically support cotton.

Support Your National Cotton Council

tank so my children could learn to swim. I don't know for sure, but I believe 100 kids, including my own, learned to swim in that old tank.

"Two years ago, I made about 50 bales of cotton when dryland farmers didn't make anything. One man told me I was lucky. I told him I had to work 50 years to get lucky. Irrigation crops are not lucky. They are hard work and common judgment. Almost any soil in West Texas will yield a crop if it gets water when it needs it," he said.

Reed recently completed his third irrigation well. All of his wells are shallow, about 90 feet in depth.

Since his wells are low producers, he uses sprinkler irrigation only.

Even while he is having farming success, there still are parts of Reed's farm where the sand has to be shoveled after spring sandstorms.

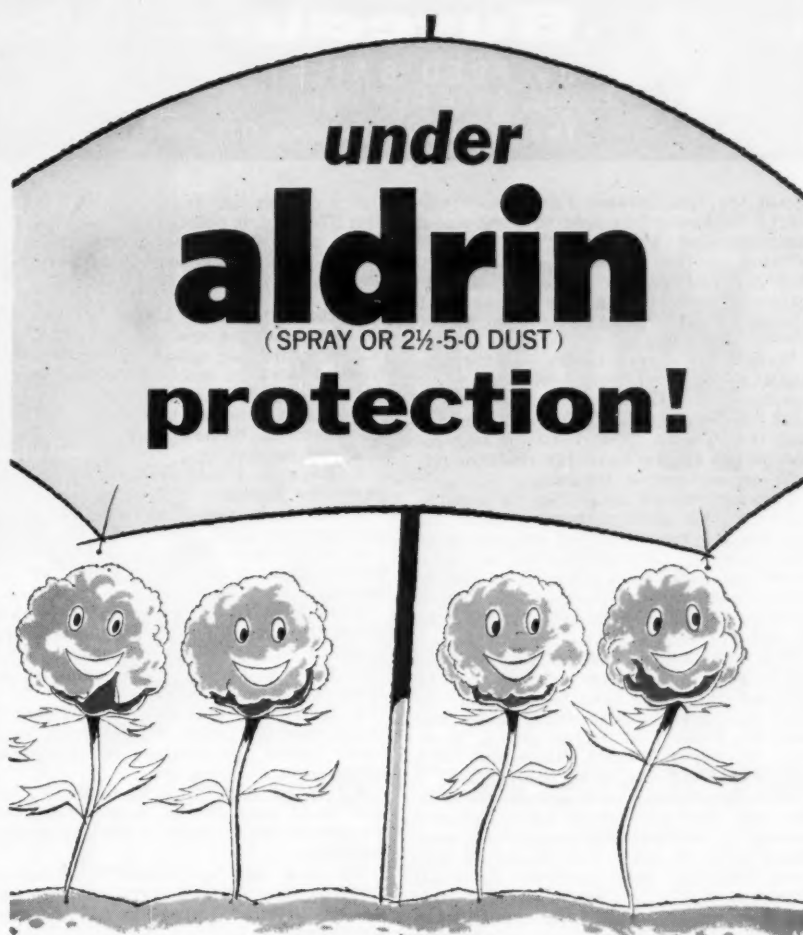
Oklahoma Service Releases Fertilizer Test Results

In 22 cotton fertilizer demonstrations carried on last year by the Extension Service of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, average yields where recommended fertilizer was used gave 291 pounds of lint cotton per acre; and where no fertilizer was used, an average of 200 pounds of lint was obtained.

The 91 pound increase per acre was produced at an average fertilizer cost of \$4.78, resulting in an increase in net profit of \$21.80 per acre—a return of \$5.55 for each \$1 invested in fertilizer.

In the 1954 demonstrations, the fertilizer cost for each additional pound of lint was five cents. In years of more favorable rainfall, the cost for increased yield would be about two cents with the use of fertilizer. These averages do not include the irrigated cotton demonstrations.

More and more cotton thrives ...



Preference for aldrin mixtures is nation-wide

FROM COAST TO COAST, wherever cotton is grown, there's a job for aldrin. From early season through late season, from thrips time to picking time, aldrin (say "awl-drin") keeps on killing cotton pests.

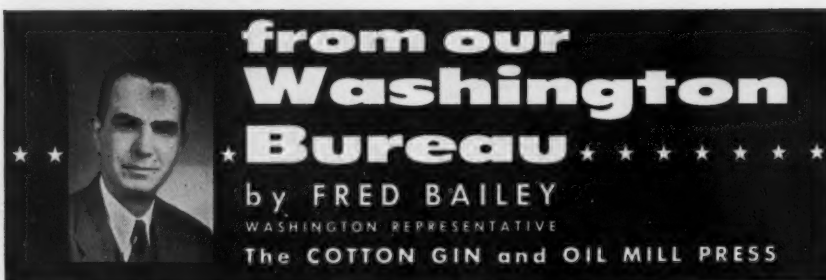
Mere ounces of aldrin per acre do the job. It's powerful and it's economical. Best of all it is *fast acting*—in only a few hours you'll see dead insects . . . the next day the kill is made.

It adds up to aldrin as the best all-round insecticide you can buy for cotton pests—all season, every season. Ask your insecticide dealer for your favorite formulation.

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• **Aid for Low-Income Farmers**—President Eisenhower has sent to Congress a comprehensive study of "low income" farming in the U.S. and recommended that the lawmakers take appropriate action to raise the income of some 1.5 million farmers having less than \$1,000 a year cash income.

More than a year in the making, the study and report prepared under the direction of USDA rates as one of the most important farm surveys made in a long time. What, if anything, Congress does about it can have far-reaching effects on our cotton industry.

The importance to cotton is emphasized by the survey showing that approximately two-thirds of the so-called "low income" farmers live in an area where the principal cash crop is cotton. Approximately one-third of the cotton growers in the area have a cash income of under \$1,000 a year.

The problem is not entirely one of prices received. Cotton prices over the past several years have been "good" by most comparisons with other crops and with the history of cotton prices. However, the report clearly shows that little cotton farmers are being squeezed.

The squeeze has been due partially to the fact that allotments have squeezed acreage by approximately one-third, compared with pre-war. The effects of that have been felt most severely by small growers. Lack of mechanization has added to the troubles of the small cotton grower. Hundreds of gins have been forced to close because of the reduced acreage.

The problem of low-income farmers is similar, but not identical to that of the much talked about "family-size" farm problem. Many family-sized farmers, however, are not in the low-income group. Few big farmers are listed in the low-income category.

• **Shows Official Thinking** — The study entitled "Development of Agriculture's Human Resources, A Report of Problems of Low-Income Farmers," is available for 25 cents from the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington. It provides some very valuable hints on the direction of official thinking about farm problems.

Summed up, the report concludes that low-incomes are due to: (1) farms that are too small for efficient operation; (2) lack of capital or credit for mechanization and expansion; and (3) insufficient technical knowledge and training for making the most efficient use of land and facilities available.

Major recommendations include (1) more training and advice for improving efficiency and productivity of small farms; (2) additional credit, and (3) education and training to qualify small farmers for off-farm employment.

A 15-point program to accomplish those objectives offered in the study is worth careful examination as indicating

the direction in Washington thinking. Significantly, it points out that price supports are of relatively little value to small farmers because they produce very little.

• **Recommendations Listed** — Specific recommendations are:

1. Expand and adapt agricultural extension work to meet the needs of low income and part-time farmers.
2. Increase research in farm and home management, human nutrition, population and marketing.
3. Expand FHA credit and include part-time farmers.
4. Increase technical assistance through the SCS.
5. Encourage states to expand vocational training in rural areas of low income.
6. Request the Employment Service to strengthen its work in rural areas and adapt it to needs of rural people.
7. Develop effective programs to attract industry to rural areas.
8. Encourage Land Grant Colleges to make special studies of programs especially suited for farmers in low-income areas.
9. Secure cooperation by Federal, State and local agencies to develop self-help programs for farmers in the low-income localities.
10. Seek appropriations by Congress for a special fund to conduct pilot programs prior to adoption of national programs.
11. Increase FHA lending authority by \$30 million for special help to low-income farmers.
12. Expand work by the Public Health Service and the Office of Health, Education and Welfare to improve rural health.
13. Cooperate with farm organizations and others to promote trade area and community development programs.
14. Designate a "principal officer" of USDA to coordinate administration. (Undersecretary True Morse already has been named to fill that post).
15. Recommended reports by the Secretary of Agriculture to the President each September on progress of the program, with recommendations for improvements for improving it.

An appraisal of agricultural opportunities of the future emphasizes not "how are you going to keep 'em down on the farm," but how are you going to find employment off the farm for approximately half of the boys and girls on the farm today.

The need for farmers, numerically, is decreasing, the report states. Even though farm population has been decreasing at the rate of about half a million a year in recent years, the big problem in many areas still is underemployment of the available work force.

The report points out that "a technological revolution is taking place on our

farms and the hours of labor needed to supply our food needs is decreasing." It estimates that "perhaps half our farm youth will desire full- or part-time, off-farm employment during this decade."

The report proposes little that is sensational or new. It does, however, re-emphasize some of the problems and suggest actions aimed at raising the per capita average of farm income over the next several years. It seeks a coordinated approach to what has been called "the farm slums" of the nation.

• **Democrats Critical**—Reaction in Congress to the report has been mixed. Democrats generally make two criticisms. First, nearly everything suggested has been proposed before and little has been done. Second, it fails to go far enough fast enough in raising the income of low-income farmers.

Republicans, perhaps seeking an issue and a "cause" they can build for next year, are enthusiastic in their praise of the program outlined in the report.

Eisenhower hopes to get approval for an early start of "pilot" programs in 50 counties. Experience gained in those counties, not yet selected, would be used for eventual strengthening and expansion of the program on a nation-wide basis.

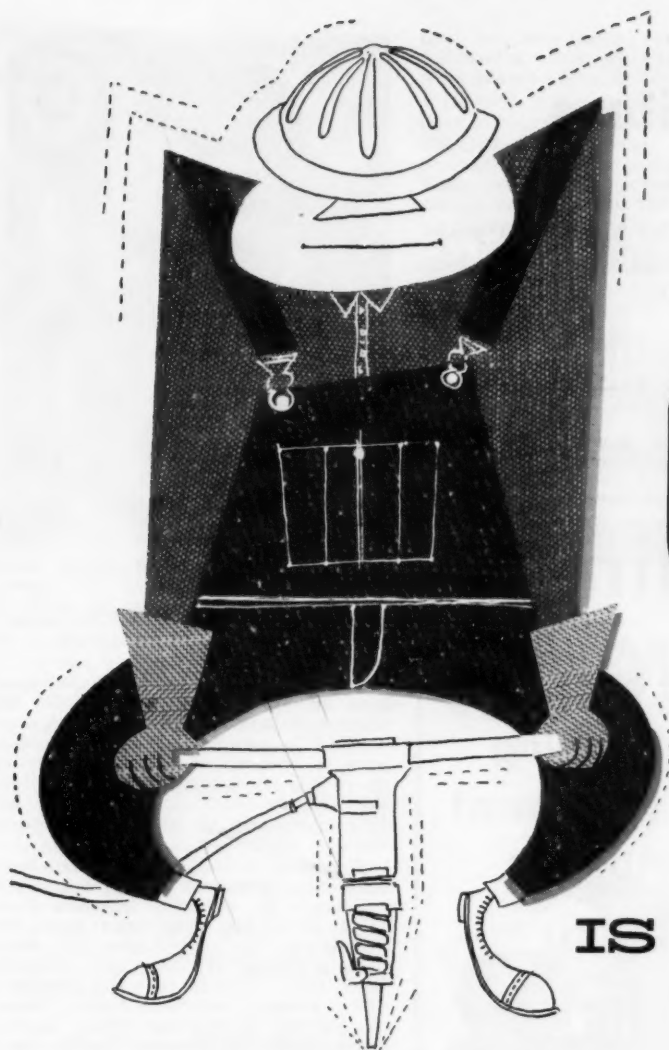
Unless unexpected opposition develops, chances are good that Congress will at least give the Administration the signal to go ahead with the major provisions of the recommendations within the next year.

Officials who participated in the study think that early benefits can be derived by Southern farmers through a training program for factory jobs while at the same time an all-out effort is made to attract more small industries to rural sections. The Defense Department is very much interested in aiding in the dispersal of small industries to rural areas.



To Speak at Congress

WM. RHEA BLAKE, Memphis, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, will be one of the principal speakers at the American Cotton Congress in Harlingen, Texas, June 2-3-4. Other speakers will include Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, Anderson, Clayton & Co.; James A. McConnell, Washington, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; and other agricultural and industrial leaders.



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He's a Senator, Too

Gin Idle, But Ginner Stays Busy Governing Texas

■ **WHAT TO DO** when his gin is shut down for the season poses no problem for Crawford C. Martin. Friends pay tribute to him as he acts as governor of largest cotton state.

HIS COTTON GIN was idle on May 2, but ginner Crawford C. Martin of Hill County solved the problem of what to do during the off season. He acted as governor of the largest cotton state. As Senator Martin, he is president pro tem of the Texas Senate, and be-

came the highest ranking officer of the state on May 2 when Governor Allan Shivers went to Washington and Lieutenant Governor Ben Ramsey also was out of the state.

It was a busy day for the ginner, attorney and legislator. He started the



CRAWFORD C. MARTIN

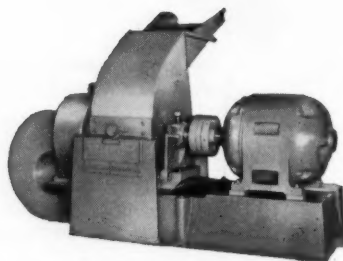
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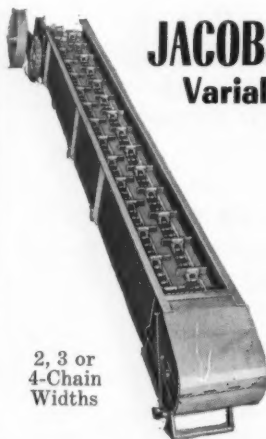
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One of a number of Jacobson machines designed to convey materials, the Variable Speed Inclined Drag Feeder can handle such products as grains and ear corn separately or in combination. This feeder may be inclined at any angle from 30° to 40°. If desired, the side walls can be arranged to form an excellent service bin of considerable capacity. Staggered cross-links provide even flow, and the enclosed sides mean that any grain that spills through is returned on the bottom pan. All steel construction.

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day by signing an extradition request from Oklahoma to return a man to answer criminal charges.

Governor Martin also signed three laws during the day. One reduces the number of expense accounts which must be filed in political campaigns, another permits writing of larger policies on group life insurance. The third allows the district court in Bowie and Red River Counties to have a continuous term.

A steady stream of visitors, many from Hillsboro, kept Martin busy shaking hands. More than 50 friends and relatives from his home town made this "Hillsboro Day" in Austin. It ended with a dinner at the Austin Country Club, where friends gave the Martins a silver service. Associate Justice Robert W. Calvert, a Supreme Court member from Hillsboro, praised Martin as a hometown boy who made good.

The acting Governor sent a message to the Legislature, urging action on four unfinished subjects which Martin declared are "at a critical stage."

He mentioned regulation of insurance stock sales, providing a program of water conservation, passing a general appropriation including \$7 million a year more for old age assistance and other welfare, and levying taxes to pay for these added services.

"The importance of completing legislative action on these measures cannot be overemphasized," said Martin.

Ginners, as pointed out previously in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, have a lot to do with running Texas. State Representative Max C. Smith of San Marcos, a ginner and past president of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, is serving an unprecedented second term as chairman of the House appropriations committee. Two ginners are members of this committee—Leroy Saul of Kress and J. F. Ward of Rosenberg.

Senator Martin, along with his other duties, has been chairman of the Senate finance committee, a leader in efforts to help solve the state's increasing water problem and has been busy with other legislative activities. But he maintains his strong interest in cotton and ginning and finds time to carry on activities in this field, too, such as addressing the recent annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

Blight-Resistant Cotton Gives Good Results

Breeding experiments by New Mexico Experiment Station and USDA to develop blight-resistant lines of cotton for areas in New Mexico and Texas' District 6 are paying off, says an Experiment Station report.

New Mexico Press Bulletin 1132 contains complete data on the new 1517 BR cotton, and may be obtained free from Department of Information, New Mexico A. & M. College, P.O. Box 757, State College, N.M.

This new Acala strain of cotton in prolonged tests has not only withstood attacks of the blight organism but has also made good yields.

The new strain, 1517 BR, originates from a cross, made in 1946, between Acala 1517 WR and a blight-resistant breeding line, Stoneville 20. Resistant plants from this cross were backcrossed twice to 1517 WR and a third time to Acala 1517 B. Selected seeds from these crosses were tested in the Mesilla and Pecos valleys in 1951, '52, '53, and '54. Three of the lines performed so well in the replicated plots in 1954, as well as in the two preceding years, they have been composited for release as Acala 1517 BR.

Data from the three years' performance tests in the Pecos Valley show that 1517 BR closely approaches 1517 C in yield and fiber length and equals it in bolls per pound, lint percent, and fiber strength and fineness. Under epidemic development of bacterial blight, the researchers claim that 1517 BR would out-yield a susceptible variety by a considerable margin.

The BR lines also appear to have slightly more tolerance to Verticillium wilt than does Acala 1517 C, the experimenters say.

Feed Meeting Will Honor Leaders in Nutrition

Wise Burroughs, Iowa State College; Edward P. Singen, University of Connecticut; and Carl F. Huffman, Michigan State College, will receive awards at the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, May 25-27, at the Morrison Hotel in Chicago. The honor is in recognition of outstanding achievement and each has received a \$1,000 AFMA nutrition council award.

B. D. Eddie, Superior Feed Mills, Oklahoma City, is program chairman for the convention.

Research leaders speaking at the meeting will include J. Russell Couch, Texas A. & M. College; L. E. Hanson, University of Minnesota; and John K. Loosli, Cornell University.

Arizona Studies Planting Dates for Castor Beans

Castor bean time-of-planting trials at the Arizona Experiment Station at Mesa suggest that June 1 planting leads to greatest yield of beans, with a moderate amount of root rot. They also indicate that a winter green manure crop preceding the beans increases the yield and reduces root rot.

At Mesa, castor beans were grown in 1951 and 1952 on land severely infested with root rot fungus, but not a plant

died or even looked sick. The beans followed a winter crop of safflower and were planted late, about Aug. 1.

In 1953 a planting was made at the time early cotton was seeded, April 18, and the plots following safflower were planted Aug. 4. The early planted castor beans proved to be as susceptible to root rot as cotton, while the adjoining late plantings again escaped.

In 1954, intermediate dates of planting were added to determine whether early castor beans can be planted on root rot-infested land without appreciable loss from the disease.

The early (May 1) planting again developed much root rot, the June 1 planting a moderate amount, and the June 15 planting a slight infection. The August

planting was free from root rot for the fourth consecutive year.

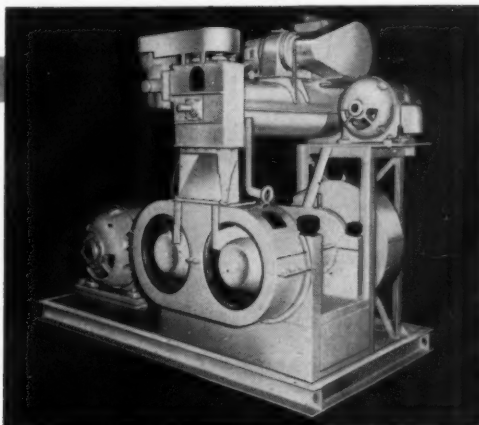
The largest yield (3,230 pounds per acre) was from the June 1 planting, which gave 22 percent more seed than the May 1 and June 15 dates.

Root rot was greatly reduced (from 80 percent to 30 percent in one case) in the three earliest plantings following a green manure crop of Papago peas. The rotation developed from these same experiments has made possible good yields of cotton every year on land heavily infested by the root rot fungus, with little loss from root rot.

■ **FRED F. PHILLIPS**, Siluria, has been named president of Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

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• USDA Pink Bollworm Objectives Listed

OBJECTIVES of the pink bollworm control program and its current status are summarized in a recent statement by USDA's Plant Pest Control Branch.

After reviewing the history of the pink bollworm in this country, the summary says that the objective of USDA's program is to retard the further spread of the pest. The Plant Pest Control Branch program involves:

Surveys within and outside of the regulated areas to locate promptly any new infestation and to provide a basis for appropriate regulatory and control action. Surveys within regulated areas include inspections of the growing crop, crop residues in the field and of gin trash. Inspection of gin trash is the principal method used outside of known infested areas.

Treatments of cotton products or contaminated equipment leaving the quarantined areas.

Maintenance of highway patrols during the harvest season for the interception of infested materials, particularly those carried by crews of itinerant cotton pickers. This activity is being intensified at strategic points on highways leading out of the more heavily infested areas. Assistance is being given, insofar as conditions will permit, the states of Louisiana and Arkansas in a similar phase of the cooperative program involving the maintenance of vehicular traffic inspection stations at several border points on highways out of Texas.

Assisting state regulatory officials in the enforcement of mandatory cultural control measures. These are in effect in Arkansas, Louisiana and that portion of Texas where such measures are essential to keep populations low. Technical advice and other assistance is being supplied the Extension Service, farmers' committees, and others in urging effective cultural control measures in other areas where the danger of spread is ever present.

Eradicating isolated infestations not subject to immediate reinfestation in cooperation with the affected states.

Cooperating with the Mexican authorities in an effort to reduce the degree of infestation in areas adjacent to the United States. The program in Mexico includes assistance to prevent spread from the generally infested areas of eastern and central Mexico to the non-infested cotton growing sections on the Mexican West Coast and in Baja California contiguous to the important cotton producing areas of Arizona and California.

"It has been repeatedly observed," the report concludes, "that faithful adherence to sound cultural procedures results in reducing pink bollworm populations to a point where further natural spread is unlikely. The continued progress in the development of improved machinery and control procedures through the combined efforts of federal, state, and industrial agencies and groups is providing better and more economical means of preventing further spread and holding crop injury to a minimum."

Variety Tests Reported

Cotton variety tests at Lubbock for the period 1951-54 are reported in Texas Experiment Station Progress Report 1773. Authors are D. L. Jones and L. L. Ray of the Lubbock Substation.

San Joaquin Crop Values For 1954 Near Record

Eight counties in California's San Joaquin Valley in 1954 produced a combined crop income exceeding \$1 billion for the fifth consecutive year. The gross value of all crops was \$1,232,698,473, the third highest total on record and almost \$32 million more than in 1953.

The six cotton-growing counties in the area showed an increase in their overall revenue despite more than 30 percent cut in acreage allotments as compared with 1953.

Cotton led all the crops in cash return last year with a total valuation of \$251,542,141, about 10 percent under the 1953 figure of \$280,700,869.

The 1954 cotton income from baled cotton and cottonseed and acreage by counties were:

Fresno, \$75,602,525 and 235,000; Kern, \$75,801,449 and 205,341; Tulare, \$44,883,685 and 173,000; Kings, \$32,610,962 and 113,000; Madera, \$14,447,000 and 55,011, and Merced, \$8,196,520 and 31,711 acres.

The aggregate income by types of crops was:

Field, \$458,273,451; truck, \$103,086,468; fruits and nuts, \$249,276,670, and livestock, \$309,505,766.

The totals by counties were:

Field — Fresno, \$158,624,279; Kings, \$52,044,580; Kern, \$99,427,471; San Joaquin, \$35,553,422; Merced, \$32,192,690;

Stanislaus, \$28,015,461; Madera, \$29,384,535, and Tulare, \$65,176,593.

Fruits and nuts, Fresno, \$76,307,661; Kings, \$2,863,279; Kern, \$24,636,545; San Joaquin, \$30,826,613; Merced, \$12,444,625; Stanislaus, \$19,506,318; Madera, \$7,375,080, and Tulare, \$78,179,828.

Livestock, Fresno, \$58,665,449; Kings, \$7,233,514; Kern, \$43,677,201; San Joaquin, \$34,054,854; Merced, \$39,150,780; Stanislaus, \$51,173,286; Madera, \$18,383,230, and Tulare, \$64,400,960.

Truck, Fresno, \$7,486,036; Kings, \$567,213; Kern, \$33,733,160; San Joaquin, \$32,485,775; Merced, \$4,844,882; Stanislaus, \$10,246,320; Madera, \$292,780 and Tulare, \$89,576,166.

Fresno, with a \$317,683,314 return, again topped the valley counties and retained its position as the leading farm county in the nation for the sixth consecutive year.

Predicting Yarn Strength Subject of Bulletin

Dr. Robert W. Webb, cotton technologist, USDA, Washington, is the author of a new publication, Improved Equations for Predicting Skein Strength of Carded Yarn with Special Reference to Current Commercial Production of American Cotton. Copies may be obtained from Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington.

Bales of Cotton Grown Per Farm and Number of Cotton Farms Per State

The vast difference in the size of individual farm operations in various parts of the Cotton Belt is indicated by a recent study of Bureau of Census data made by S. T. Marsh and G. D. Collins, agricultural statisticians, Federal-State Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, Nashville, Tenn. As shown in the following tables, the bales of cotton produced per farm growing cotton ranged from about three bales per farm in 1949 in some states of the Southeast to over 300 bales per farm in Arizona. Also of interest are figures on the number of cotton farms per state, given in the second table:

Bales produced per farm growing cotton*

	1949	1944	1939	1934	1929	1924	1919
Va.	3.1	4.2	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.5	2.7
N. C.	4.5	6.5	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.9	5.6
S. C.	5.8	8.2	7.6	5.1	6.4	5.4	8.2
Ga.	5.5	6.7	5.4	4.9	6.5	5.3	6.2
Fla.	3.2	2.7	1.2	2.3	2.8	2.3	1.7
Ala.	5.7	6.7	3.9	4.0	5.7	4.8	3.2
Miss.	7.9	8.8	5.9	4.2	6.6	5.0	4.0
Tenn.	9.2	8.1	5.6	4.4	5.7	4.1	4.0
Mo.	29.1	28.8	25.9	12.1	14.0	8.9	8.3
Ark.	15.8	11.9	9.0	4.6	7.3	6.2	5.0
La.	9.5	7.4	6.3	3.8	6.2	4.8	3.0
Texas	36.2	14.6	10.0	6.3	9.6	11.8	8.6
Okla.	14.9	10.2	6.0	2.6	9.1	11.3	9.1
N. Mex.	75.6	45.4	35.3	26.7	24.3	15.4	16.0
Ariz.	319.7	131.3	99.4	47.7	43.2	29.9	22.4
Calif.	147.3	73.7	81.8	66.1	59.1	33.5	36.9
Average, 16 states	13.9	9.7	7.2	4.9	7.3	7.1	6.0

* The derived bales per farm were computed from Census figures rounded to hundreds.

Number of farms growing cotton.

	Thous. 1949	Thous. 1944	Thous. 1939	Thous. 1934	Thous. 1929	Thous. 1924	Thous. 1919
Va.	6	7	7	12	14	18	9
N. C.	105	107	103	140	152	176	153
S. C.	93	103	112	133	131	156	180
Ga.	110	121	167	199	207	194	270
Fla.	6	5	9	12	12	10	12
Ala.	145	144	201	231	232	207	221
Miss.	191	211	260	269	282	224	239
Tenn.	67	67	77	91	88	87	76
Mo.	16	17	17	19	16	22	8
Ark.	100	114	151	184	192	176	173
La.	64	79	114	126	129	104	102
Texas	153	174	273	364	395	410	347
Okla.	38	61	87	126	123	134	110
N. Mex.	3	2	3	3	4	4	*
Ariz.	2	1	2	2	3	4	3
Calif.	8	4	5	4	4	2	1
Total	1,107	1,217	1,588	1,915	1,984	1,928	1,904

* Only 337 farms.

Cotton Spokesmen Oppose Proposed Wage Increase

Cotton industry spokesmen opposed an increase in the minimum wage and extension of the law to additional workers at a hearing May 3 in Washington.

H. L. Wingate of Pelham, Ga., grower and vice-president of the National Cotton Council, was the chief witness.

Representatives of other segments of the industry who testified at the hearing were Sidney Livingston of Ruleville, Miss.; George H. Sherman of Haynesville, La.; Roy Forkner of Lubbock, Texas; Robert F. Patterson of Trenton, Tenn., and Clifford H. Hardy of Bennettsville, S.C.

They declared that raising the minimum wage would reduce the income of cotton farmers.

USDA Extends Southwest Drouth Feed Program

The drouth emergency feed grain program will be continued in parts of Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado and reinstated in 19 New Mexico counties, USDA announced May 2. State drouth committees will decide which counties will be designated as drouth disaster areas in Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado.

Reinstated New Mexico counties include: Bernalillo, Catron, Santa Fe, San Miguel, Quay, Valencia, Lincoln, Torrance, Guadalupe, Harding, De Baca, Otero, Chaves, Curry, Mora, Socorro, Roosevelt, Colfax and Union.

Fatty Acid Marketing Plan Announced by Two Firms

General Mills' chemical division and Crosby Chemicals, Inc., have announced an arrangement whereby General Mills will market the major portion of a complete line of tall oil fatty acids to be produced by Crosby Chemicals, under General Mills' brand. General Mills' chemical division will continue to manufacture at Kankakee, Ill., tallow, soy, cottonseed, coconut, corn and other vegetable fatty acids.

Crosby will produce tall oil fatty acids at their plant at Picayune, Miss.

The chemical division of General Mills will handle the distribution of the complete line of fatty acids, as well as fatty acid derivatives and polyamide resin through its district sales offices and sales representatives. General Mills will carry warehouse stocks throughout the country.

Indian Group Surveying Oil Milling Industry

Oilseed crushing in India, which has about 34 mills that employ 20 or more workers, is being studied by a commission set up by the Indian government, a report to USDA shows. There also are many smaller village mills.

The committee has been asked to make a rapid study of oilseed crushing, including the village ghanis, or bullock-powered crushers, and to recommend lines for future development. Questions to be studied by the group indicate the possibility of the reservation of some oilseeds for crushing by small village mills or other assistance to village crushers.

Insect Conference Held

Problems of insect control were discussed May 4 at Texas Technological College, Lubbock, during the South Plains Area Extension Service Cotton Insect Control Conference. County agents, vocational teachers, industry representatives and others attended.

Early Control Effective

Toxaphene and dieldrin sprays effectively controlled thrips and cotton fleahoppers in 1954 tests of early-season control at Texas Experiment Substation at Lubbock. Results of the research are reported in Progress Report 1781 by W. L. Owen, Jr., associate entomologist.

Bacterial Blight Affects Quality of Cottonseed

Bacterial blight may affect the quality of cottonseed, tests in the Van Horn and Pecos areas of Texas during 1954 showed. The research, reported in Texas Experiment Station Progress Report 1776, also showed that blight-resistant cotton strains produced more cotton than commercial varieties.

Lee S. Stith and P. J. Lyster of the El Paso Valley Experiment Station, Ysleta, are authors of the report, which shows that cottonseed grown under severe blight conditions had less oil than the same varieties under disease-free conditions.

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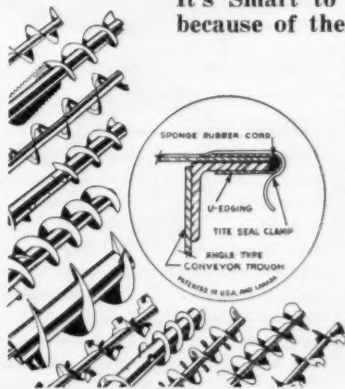
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as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Oil Ruins Golf Games

GOLF GAMES were ruined at the Port Arthur Country Club in Texas, by the fumes, noise and hazards of a petroleum refinery next door. To escape the oil, the club sold its property and spent about half a million dollars on a new site which is now nearing completion. Before the course could be completed,

however, a wildcat oil well was brought in on it—and the club doesn't own the mineral rights.

• This Will Take Skill

SPEAKING OF GOLF, as we were earlier, some skillful golfer may drive home a Cadillac from the National Cottonseed Products Association convention in New

Orleans. As the firm has done for several years, with no takers yet, Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, will offer a Cadillac to the golfer who makes a hole-in-one at the annual golf tournament at the NCPA convention.

• May 15 Is Soil Sunday

CHURCHES throughout the U.S. will observe Soil Stewardship Sunday on May 15. Services will remind congregations of the obligation to care for the land. The National Association of Soil Conservation District has distributed a booklet about the observance to 50,000 church leaders.

• Reprinted by Senate

AN ARTICLE which appeared in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press last Feb. 12 has been reprinted in The Congressional Record at the request of Senator Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina. Written by Fred Bailey, Washington representative for The Press, the article paid tribute to Dr. Robert W. Webb as the father of cotton fiber technology in USDA.

• Research Group Meets

THE RESEARCH committee of National Cottonseed Products Association met in Memphis April 19-20. The committee reviewed various programs of research related to the cottonseed crushing industry and prepared a recommended program of research for 1955-56, the recommendations to be presented to the NCPA board of directors at the meeting in New Orleans in May.

• Control Hampered

A BILL to provide \$60,000 for each of the next two years for pink bollworm control in Arkansas has been vetoed by the governor, but he signed a bill which provided \$60,000 for one year out of reserve funds which came from feed and fertilizer fees. The legality of this bill, which was opposed by Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, may be tested by feed manufacturers; and, comments W. Kemper Bruton of the ginners' association, "If the bill is proved illegal, we're in a helluva fix in our efforts to stamp out the pink bollworm in Arkansas."

• Processing Contracts

CONTRACTS for processing cottonseed oil from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks have been awarded recently to a number of firms in the industry. Eleven firms received contracts to process and package 11,023,700 pounds of winterized and deodorized oil for donation to needy persons abroad, and five firms were given contracts for 7,780,000 pounds of shortening to be processed and packaged for foreign donations.

• Up to Her Neck

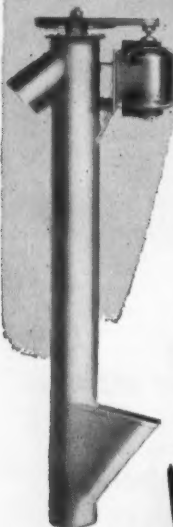
LATEST STORY on the dust storms in West Texas comes from Matador. During a recent sandstorm, Mrs. Bill Glover found a hen buried in the sand up to her neck. Under her wind she had five chickens, all but one smothered by the sand.

• In-Transit Cotton Fires

COTTON FIRE HAZARDS, a subject discussed in an article about a New Mexico gin elsewhere in this issue, received attention at the recent meeting of Na-

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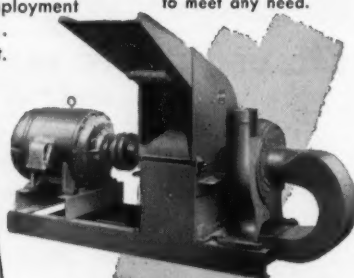
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With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment ... greatly increased volume ... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

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tional Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association, also reported in this issue. In-transit cotton fires on 26 railroads cost \$1,921,897 for 367 fires reported, C. A. Naffziger, Association of American Railroads, told the warehouse group. This was an increase of 86 fires and \$438,615 in losses as compared with 1953.

Many organizations are working to reduce cotton fires at gins, compresses, in transit and at mills; and their activities deserve the fullest support of everyone.

• Pay for Picking Now

NOW is the best time for a cotton grower to pay the cost of picking his cotton crop next fall, according to E. C. Westbrook, Georgia Extension agronomist. This cost can be defrayed now by practices that will increase yields per acre enough to offset the total cost of picking, Westbrook points out. He listed liberal use of the right fertilizer, leaving a thick stand of plants and thorough control of insects as essential for higher yields.

• Cotton Seat Covers

COTTON SEAT COVERS for automobiles made from terry cloth are popular this season and are available in many stores. Reasonably priced, the seat covers are easily installed and can be laundered when soiled.

• Prolific Parakeets

PARAKEET population of the U.S. is growing 50 times faster than the human population, and there'll be nine million of the little fellows in this country by the end of 1955, we're informed. That would be just twice as many as listed in a 1954 bird census. The population of parakeets is going to be two less than expected, however, if the kids at our house don't start taking care of their own pets.

• CWT. Better Than BU.

A CHANGE from the use of bushels in trading in soybeans and grains to the use of pounds is being advocated by some members of the feed trade and feed trade publications, such as Feedstuffs magazine. An open hearing will be held by the committee on trading on weight of the National Conference on Weights and Measures in Washington on May 16.

Commenting on present trading in bushels, Dwight Dannen, Dannen Mills, St. Louis, said recently: "Soybeans at 60 pounds to the bushel? Did any of you ever see a bushel of soybeans that weighed that much? No. 1 soybeans have to weigh only 56 pounds. It's absurd; it's tradition! Why don't we use common sense like our brothers in the trade out in California have done and quote grain prices by the hundredweight?"

• Let Go That Land

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS, as well as non-cotton farmers, who have cotton allotments, should release them so the acreage will be available for other farmers to use in planting cotton. Every time a real estate developer takes over another cotton patch, comments Gerald Dearing of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the cotton allotment is lost unless he turns it in.

New Inch Cotton Futures Contract Is Approved

American Cotton Shippers' Association voted April 30 at its meeting in Memphis to favor a new one-inch cotton futures contract to start at the cotton exchanges with October, 1955, contracts.

Cotton shorter than 29/32 inch would not be tenderable.

Full discounts will be charged against cottons less than an inch and full premiums will be allowed for 1 1/32 inch.

Inch and sixteenth cotton will be allowed 75 percent of the premium difference between 1/32 and 1 1/16 inch.

A micronaire reading of 3.3 will be required.

If adopted by the exchanges it will mean that there will be two contracts in

effect, one based on 15/16 inch and one on inch.

Hugo Dixon of Memphis was elected president of the Association, succeeding Charles M. Hohenberg of Selma, Ala. Dixon served this year as first vice-president, a role assumed by W. D. Felder, Jr., of Dallas, who will succeed to the presidency in 1956.

Cotton Insects Increasing In Texas Lower Valley

Cotton pests were increasing in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas at the beginning of May, entomologists reported.

Fleahoppers were on the increase throughout the Valley, and weevil, aphid and bollworm infestations are building up.



Operators of cotton gin and oil mills invariably point to the Fafnir Mechani-Seal Bearing as an important feature of Fafnir Ball Bearing Power Transmission Units. The seal, on this bearing effectively excludes dust, dirt, lint, moisture and retains grease . . . yet, it is frictionless . . . produces no drag, no rubbing action, no wear. In addition, Fafnir Mechani-

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Other preference points include the Fafnir originated self-locking collar and ease of installation. Because Fafnir bearings are bored to inch dimensions to fit standard shafting, they slip-fit right into place. For minimum maintenance and lubrication, easier starting, substantial power savings, long service life, specify Fafnir Ball Bearing Power Transmission Units. The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut.



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FOR SALE—Four press mill located in good territory. Ships surplus seed every year.—Write Box KB, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers, each complete with 14" conditioner and 36" cooker; rolls, cookers, 176 and 141-saw Carver linters, all completely rebuilt. Butters milling machine. Double box linter press. Filter presses, attrition mills. 54" seed cleaner. No. 153 separating unit. No. 136 double hull beater.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 151 Leslie St., Telephone PR-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Anderson Twin Motor Super Duo 36" Cooker Expellers, complete with motors, and electrical starting equipment. Purchased new in 1946, operated 3 years. Present arrangement for flax and soybeans. A-1 condition.—Contact Lee Atherton, letter or phone Atlantic 2112, Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE—Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pitcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—French 85" 5-high 40" rings stack Cooker. Box B59, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

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FOR SALE—Four late model Continental lint cleaners in good condition. Eight sixty-six inch special super feeders, late model, \$400 each.—Box OW, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—10-60" Special Super Unit Mitchells, 1941 models in good condition, \$700 and \$750 each.—C. E. Dean & Company, 1317 Texas Ave., Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—By owner—gin to be moved. Does not include buildings. Located near Waco, Texas. 3-80 Murray, Super Mitchell screw conveyor, 14' bur machine, 5-drum and 7-drum cleaners, big reel dryer—all Murray, all steel, 1947. Twin MM engine, 180 h.p., 1950 model.—Tommy Henderson, 3125 Live Oak, phone: 2-9311 or 3-5847, Waco, Texas.

GET YOUR orders in early for the CAMCO green boll and rock trap shown at our booth during the Ginners' convention. Only \$125. Give suction pipe size.—Allen Transmission and Supply Company, P. O. Box 7912, Dallas 26, Texas. Phone HU-5321.

FOR SALE—Murray type cotton gin, four 80 saw stands, Atterbury sterilizer driven with 5 H.P. motor (electric). Main gin powered by Fairbanks Morse engine, 100 ton seed house and new mixed feed warehouse built two years ago. For information please write P. O. Box 191, Navasota, Texas, or phone 5-6815.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw all-steel Gullett air blast, D/C outfit on two acres, equipped with tower drier, 6-drum pressure cleaner, up-packing press, Gullett lint cleaners, seed scales, pure seed belt, Mitchell Super Unit extractors, bale hoist, Robidoux bale scales, electric power. Concrete bale platform 36 x 60, paved wagon shed 14' wide. Also 3-141 saw all-steel Continental delinting plant with clipper cleaner, Gustafson slurry treater, drop-bottom conveyors, bucket elevators, 1,000# capacity, platform scales, Fort Worth 36-saw gumming machine, electric power. Also air conditioned cottonseed warehouse with 7200 sq. ft. floor space, concrete floor, tile air ducts, air control valves, Phelps 4-60 cooling fan, full length drag belt, electric power. Also 2-room concrete block office building with 34' truck scales and all equipment. Price—\$100,000.—Box RG, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Two 10' Continental bur machines, all-steel hot air cleaner, overflow conveyor and transmission, for separate installation.—Box VS, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good as new Murray 5-80 lint flue—main trunk, short flues, and connections up to condenser. Will sell cheap to get flue removed before ginning season.—Traylor Gin, La Feria, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved. 5-80 all-steel, late model Murray glass front outfit with tower dryer, 14' bur machine, Super Mitchells and electric power. Also, one 5-80 Continental with F3 gins.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gin building, all-steel and complete and ready for erection less windows and doors and corrugated iron. This building is a bargain and you may see one erected on the gin yard.—Kimbell Gin, Box 23, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE: By owner—4-80-saw Lummus steel gin stands, which were reworked in 1949, and including lint flue, \$2000. Lummus double box steel-bound, down-packing press with steel sills and platen, with Lummus tramper which was installed new in 1950 and including Lummus horizontal pump, \$3,000. 60" Lummus down discharge all-steel condenser which was installed in 1949 and is in excellent condition, \$800. 10' Lummus bur machine which was reworked a few years ago, \$700. All this machinery in first class clean condition. Will sell as a whole or separate.—Cedar Bluff Gin Company, Cedar Bluff, Alabama.

FOR SALE—One down-packing Lummus cotton press in perfect condition and cheap.—T. T. Clark, Opp, Ala.

FOR SALE—Continental 2-80 brush; E. J. tramp-er; baler; condenser; separator; blower; shaft-ling; scale motors, 25 and 50 H.P., 3/60/220. We will ship, bargain.—P. O. Box 178, 22nd St. Sta., St. Petersburg 3, Fla.

FOR SALE—To be moved. 3-70 saw Continental complete 2-cylinder, 80 H.P. diesel engine.—Cook-Douglas, Grand Cane, La.

FOR SALE—Continental 3-80 gin machinery outfit with: Model F brush gins, double X feeders, conveyor distributor, revolving drum separator, Model 40 condenser, simplex down-packing all-metal press, E. J. tramp-er, seed scales, metal seed bins; excellent machinery, used very little. Other items: Continental paragon press; E. J. tramp-er; Continental brush and air blast gins, Model 30 fronts; lint flue; screw conveyor, various sizes; Allis Chalmers E-60 power unit, ginned under 1000 bales.—Aycock Gins, Carrollton, Ga.

FOR SALE—One 4-90 Hardwicke-Etter, practically new; one 5-80 late model Continental with recleaners; one 5-80 late model Murray, also several others. You have to see to appreciate their values. I am located this week and next at Little Creek Hotel, Harlingen, Texas. Let me show you these gins. Good runs assured.—Phone Garfield 3-2620, Harlingen, Texas, M. M. Phillips.

FOR SALE—2-10' bur machine (Cen-Tennial) assembly with 72" cleaner and 72" separator and stub shaft assembly.—Cen-Tennial Ginners, Inc., Bennettsville, South Carolina.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-80 glass front Murray; 4-80 DC Continental F-1 brush; 1-80 saw F-3 Continental brush; 4-80 DC Continental C-brush; 5-70 Continental C-brush with 30 fronts; one 80-saw DC Hardwicke-Etter; 3-80 DC Lummus double moting. Lint cleaners: 5-80 Lummus jets complete with lint flue, condenser, exhaust fan and 40 h.p. motor. 4-80 Lummus jets; 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter. Huller-cleaner-feeders: 5-66" V-drive special Super Mitchells; 4-66" standard flat belt Mitchells; 1-60" V-drive special Super Mitchell; 1-66" flat belt drive Super Mitchell; 4-66" double V-drive Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaner. Cleaners: one 5-cylinder blow-in type V-drive Hardwicke-Etter; 1-52" V-drive Murray incline blow-in type; 2-52" Continental incline steel; 1-10 and 1-15 section Lummus thermos. Condensers: 1-60" and 1-70" 1949 Lummus steel; 1-60" Continental model 40 steel. Burners: 1 Hardwicke-Etter; 1 Mitchell. Presses: one Murray steel-bound with steel platform; one Gullett steel-bound with platform. Dryers: One 20-shelf tower dryer; one Murray big reel; two Lummus thermos. Separators: one 1952 Gullett. Trampers: one long stroke Lummus; one short stroke Lummus; 1-12" 22 foot tall Murray rotor lift; one Lummus. One V-drive Lummus press pump, 20 h.p. motor. Fans: 1-50"; 2-45"; 1-20". 1-20 h.p. electric motor; 1-75 h.p. electric motor with starter.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Late model down-packing all-steel long box cotton gin press with tramper and hydraulic pump. Like new. Priced reasonably.—Box PQ, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—14' all-metal hull separator like new. Priced low to move.—Box DD, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

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FOR SALE—4-80 saw Continental Model "P" brush gin stands. 4-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter gin stands. Continental all steel up-packing press and E.J. tramper. Lummus steel bound down-packing press with tramper. Murray steel bound up-packing press with E.J. tramper. Set of four Continental lint cleaners. Set of five saw type Murray lint cleaners.—Sam Clements, Greenwood, Miss.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Lummus double moting gins. Late model and in A-1 condition.—Box PA, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—6-60" Wide Mitchell Special Super Unit extractor-feeders, with supports and hull conveyors. These machines are 1947 model converted from Super Units to Special Supers in 1952. Also have V-drives from lower sections to upper sections. Equipped with hot air spreaders for drying system. 5-66" 1951 model Mitchell Special Super Units extractor-feeders, complete with supports, hull conveyors, hull spouts, and hot air spreaders for drying system. Will deliver anywhere west of Dallas, Texas.—Write P. O. Box 3260 Fresno, California.

FOR SALE—5-80 Continental gin, Climax motor on natural gas, irrigation, price \$60,000. Will take \$15,000 cash and carry balance 10 equal payments at six per cent.—Phone Porter 21605, W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Gins: 4-80 saw, 1948 model Murray, 5-80 saw Continental V-belt brush, 7-80 saw Continental air blast with 30 fronts. Cleaners: One steel Continental air line, one 4-cylinder Murray steel air line and one 6-cylinder horizontal Cen-Tennial blow in type pressure cleaner. Several nice Mitchell extracting feeders in various sizes. Late model steel Continental, Murray, Cen-Tennial and Lummus steel separators. 10 and 14 foot steel bur machines. One practically new Lummus conveyor distributor for 4-80 outfit and one 5-80 Mitchell conveyor distributor. Several all steel condensers, trampers, press pumps and other items at attractive prices. New Government type tower driers, rock and boll catchers, new fans, new transmission equipment including conveyors, troughs, V-belts and fasteners. Several electric and gasoline power units. For your largest, oldest and most reliable source of guaranteed late model used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete outfits you have for sale or trade.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephones: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Any kind of used gin machinery.—W. C. High Gin, Tahoka, Texas.

WANTED—Wood 2 or 3 head saw filing machine; also 2 small diesels 30 to 40 H.P.—James Poe, 7221 Junius, Dallas, Texas.

MACHINERY WANTED—One Anderson 36" cooker; also one Anderson Super-Duo expeller with or without 36" cooker.—Box OS, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—Used Slurry cottonseed treat-er, must be in good condition, and bargain.—Box SY, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Personnel Ads

I AM A GIN MAN, experienced in gin and office. Want connection with good gin. Straight salary or percentage basis.—Write Box SJ, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Competent gin repairman, willing to work. Give age and qualifications. Can use immediately.—Write P. O. Box 576, Edna, Texas.

POSITION WANTED—I want to manage your gin or gins. Thoroughly capable all phases including cotton. Full knowledge of modern ginning requirements. Many years experience, considered capable and efficient gin engineer. Good references. Good reason for wanting change. Prefer Texas or New Mexico. Will consider others.—Box CB, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Ginner and repair man, year around job if prove satisfactory.—Box LM, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 913 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One D-226 Le Roi engine, 44-51 H.P., water and oil switches, starting equipment, fuel pump and combination carburetor. Price \$450.—Rhineland Coop Gin, Munday, Texas. Phone 2546.

FOR SALE—Model L-3460 Le Roi cotton gin engine, 450 H.P., good condition, 3200 hours.—Box AM, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—TWO 36" Eureka 1500 lb. feed mixers with 11 x 6 bucket elevator. Also good used leather belting, 4" to 14", 50 cents to \$1.50 per foot.—Allen Transmission and Supply Company, P. O. Box 7912, Dallas 26, Texas, Phone HU-5321.

FOR SALE—Engines: one MM 210 h.p. twin; one MM 240 h.p.; one FBM 120 h.p. full diesel; one GM 340 h.p. twin diesel. New Le Roi engines for sale or trade.—Bill Smith, Box 694, Phones 47847 and 49626, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Used 60 H.P., A.C. power unit in good shape, also 18" W.W. hammer mill like new.—Vrana Gin, Rt. 4, Schulenburg, Texas.

FOR SALE—8-cylinder Le Roi, RXIV (H-2000) 158-280 H.P., 2004 cubic inch displacement, 6 1/2 x 7 bore and stroke, complete with gasoline starting engine, tail shaft, heavy duty out-board bearing with twin disc heavy duty clutch. For natural gas operation. Priced \$3500.—W. E. Draper, Box 55, Queen City, Texas.

Peanut Stocks Much Lower

Supplies of farmers' stock peanuts in off-farm positions on April 1 were 369 million pounds, only one-half as large as the supply a year ago, USDA reports. Millings this season to the same date were 730 million pounds, against more than a billion in the same period of the previous season.

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Castor Bean Test Results Published by Arkansas

Results of castor bean varietal trials conducted by the University of Arkansas' Experiment Station are reported in a new publication by R. L. Thurman of the department of agronomy. The tests were conducted over six years at six locations in Arkansas.

The report notes that castor beans should not be planted on soils too poor to produce a profitable crop of corn or cotton. The beans are drouth-tolerant but not drouth-resistant, and all parts of the plant are potentially poisonous to livestock and human beings.

Although major markets are located in the coastal areas, there has been some

market activity and interest in Arkansas. The price paid for castor beans, however, fluctuates widely. The government-supported price was nine cents a pound paid in 1953 and six cents in 1954. Indications are the 1955 price will be lower than in 1954 since the government has discontinued its support.

According to the report, one person harvested about 30 to 35 pounds of unhulled beans per hour by hand when yields in the trials were average, and from 40 to 45 pounds per hour in years when yields were high.

Castor beans need more moisture and a longer germination period than seed of many other crops. The desired stand is approximately 70 plants per 100 feet of row.

Interested persons may obtain single

copies of this report, free of charge, by contacting the Bulletin Office, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. They should ask for Report Series No. 47, Castor Bean Varietal Trials in Arkansas.

• Supima Apparel Is Planned in 1956

WOMEN'S APPAREL made from Supima cotton, trademarked name for American-grown extra long staple cotton, probably will be introduced to the fashion market in spring and summer lines for 1956.

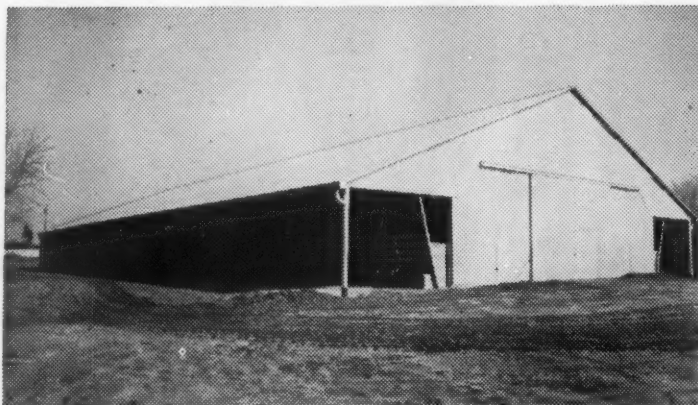
In predicting Supima's debut in consumer products, Mary Alice Stewart, manager of the Supima Association's New York promotion office, said the fiber has been accorded excellent initial reception by leading mills and converters.

"Mills and converters are now beginning to work with the new cotton," Mrs. Stewart said. "In spite of the close time element, several top houses are optimistic about their ability to introduce Supima cotton fabrics in their 1956 spring and summer lines."

In the women's wear field, Supima fabrics are expected to make their ap-

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pearance in the high fashion lines of topflight name designers.

Progress likewise is being made toward the launching of Supima in men's wear, the Association spokesman declared. High quality men's shirtings probably will mark the fiber's entry into this market.

The Supima Association, which opened its New York offices March 1, is now formulating plans for advertising and merchandising programs underscoring the introduction of Supima to the market in both women's and men's wear.

Mrs. Stewart said that while initial emphasis is being placed on the women's and men's apparel markets, the long-range goal of the Association calls for developing outlets for Supima cotton in both children's wear and high quality home decoration textiles, as well as in a number of apparel accessories fields.

The Supima Association was organized last fall with the objective of promoting increased consumption of American-grown extra long staple cotton. Membership includes cotton growers, ginners and other interests in West Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

The industry's organization movement was given impetus by the development and commercial introduction of the new high-quality, high-yielding variety, Pima S-1, about three years ago. Greatly increased yields of S-1 over earlier American extra staples made possible the industry's request for reduction of the support price from 90 to 75 percent of parity. The new support price goes into effect Aug. 1.

Insurance Helps Stabilize Agriculture

GAMBLING on the whims of Dame Nature is a common agricultural sport, but the past six years for some farmers have brought a certain stability to the game—in the form of crop insurance.

In August, 1949, approximately 200 farmers in Perquimans County, North Carolina, began experimenting with multiple crop insurance under a federal government program. At the time this test got under way, 53 counties in 13 states had single-crop insurance, but Perquimans was the only Cotton Belt county to venture into a more inclusive protection program.

In 1954, one or more kinds of insurance were in effect in 803 out of approximately 3,000 agricultural counties in the nation. Yet, in spite of this sizeable and encouraging increase in crop insurance during the five-year period, many agricultural counties continue to have inadequate protection, often no protection at all.

A freeze and continued cold weather in Alabama at the beginning of 1955 resulted in the loss of a \$30 million crop, according to an account in Alabama Farmers' Bulletin. Losses in Baldwin, Mobile and Escambia counties, where cold weather completely destroyed the 1955 potato crop, were estimated at more than \$5.5 million. Farmers in these areas had already invested approximately \$100 to \$125 per acre in fertilizer, seed and soil preparation. Without insurance protection, many of these farmers are being forced to mortgage lands and apply for long-term loans.

To provide for disasters such as this, private companies for more than 50 years tried unsuccessfully to establish crop insurance policies. After assuming a \$14 million liability in 1920 and taking a loss on almost every policy, one firm declared that "a policy which proposed to pay back the farmer the total cost of production is fallacious and nobody can undertake it with safety and without the risk of bankruptcy to even the strongest company in the world."

Federal crop insurance legislation was included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, amended in 1941 to include cotton, and amended several times since. Not until 1948, though, were premiums considerably in excess of losses. Policies, after 17 years, are still being offered only to a limited number of farmers for a limited amount of protection.

To date, multiple crop insurance is carried in 96 U.S. counties, with a total of 41,042 insured producers; cotton insurance is carried in 101 counties by 33,224 producers; and the total number of counties insured for single crops is 803, with a total of 368,236 producers. Premium prices vary, depending on the crop insured, the risk of the area, and the amount of insurance per acre.

With more and more people to feed and clothe, and fewer farmers to produce the raw materials, crop insurance serves a secondary purpose as an inducement in attracting people to farm life, which through insurance gains the advantage of greater financial security. Crop protection spreads farm losses over many persons exposed to these risks, over many areas, and over many years, and so makes possible the farmer's substituting a regular annual premium cost for irregular loss. Crop insurance, then, not only protects the investment but also helps to stabilize the farmer's income against sudden ruin.

Participants in the insurance program have definite responsibilities to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, which include accurate acreage reports. These reports are utilized both for the ultimate benefit of the farmer and the longevity of the program.

The average premium paid each year by the participating farmer is \$75.65, but there is necessarily a wide variation be-

Farm gambling gains security as more farmers turn to crop insurance for protection against sudden loss. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation reports an increasing number of policy holders since early experiments were begun several years ago.

tween farms and between areas. Farmers are billed for their premium as promptly as possible, with interest charged for unpaid balances. Like any organization seeking stability, FCIC ousts members who refuse to pay their dues, and benefits are automatically cancelled.

Although the project in recent years has maintained a fairly steady growth, FCIC cautions that set-backs must be expected, that multiple crop insurance is still in the experimental stages. Whether the venture will, in the final analysis, succeed or fail depends primarily on the member farmer and his understanding and backing of the program.



SAND STORM results in poor cotton yield for this farmer whose crop was subjected to wind erosion. FCIC alleviates such losses through insurance which protects the farmer in time of disaster.

Water-Saving Practices In Irrigation Listed

Good irrigation practices can help to offset limited water supplies and high irrigation costs this season, J. L. Dirnberger, New Mexico Extension agricultural engineer, states.

Excessive field runoff and deep percolation losses are the two major ways in which water is wasted, the engineer says. As much as 60 percent runoff is not uncommon, particularly in areas where it is the usual practice to irrigate down steep slopes or on tight soils. He recommends these steps to prevent excessive runoff:

Put water across a field rapidly, usually less than one-fourth the total irrigation time. Then reduce flow so that no water, or at least very little water, runs off the lower end. This will allow the water to move into the soil as it is applied.

Re-use runoff water. Low-lift pumps may be used to pick up water that has collected in drain ditches or sumps. Power costs for a 10-foot lift are much lower than those for a 100-foot lift. Runoff water can be repumped for about 40 to 80 cents per acre foot, as compared with the cost of \$4 to \$8 per acre foot to pump from deep wells.

Change the water when the soil moisture reaches field capacity of the root zone. Otherwise, the water will run off at the end of the field or be lost below the root zone.

Farmers can reduce deep percolation losses by using large heads of water to shorten the length of set, Dirnberger explains. This will allow the water to cover all of the furrow or border before

seepage losses become excessive. Probe the soil frequently to determine the depth of penetration and then stop as soon as field capacity is reached. The use of sprinklers on sandy soils, steep slopes, or shallow soils will help to prevent deep percolation and runoff. The engineer advises the use of short runs, 300 feet or less, on light soils.

Heavy water losses also occur in canals and ditches, Dirnberger says. These losses can be minimized by keeping ditches and canals free of weeds, brush, and other debris. The ultimate answer to ditch losses is ditch lining or concrete pipe, particularly in extremely porous soils.

The agricultural engineer says the three main necessities for a good irrigation system are:

Large heads of water—designed to fit the soil and slope.

Well-prepared land—length of run and slope designed to fit the head and soil type.

A definite irrigation plan—a plan that will show how much water the soil will hold before irrigation, and how long it will take to apply that amount of water.

New Cotton Warehouse

A new cotton warehouse to store 7,500 bales is being built at Morton, in Cochran County, Texas.

■ T. M. PERKINS, general manager of Producers Cotton Oil Co. cotton department, represented the Fresno, Calif., Cotton Exchange at the conference on marketing problems in New Orleans April 26.

Four Nitrogen Fertilizers Give Identical Results

Four different nitrogen fertilizers had about the same effect on cotton in tests by H. E. Dregne, New Mexico Experiment Station. The four fertilizers were urea, ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, and anhydrous ammonia.

He applied the fertilizers at a rate of 80 pounds of nitrogen per acre to a Gila clay loam soil that had produced marked nitrogen deficiency symptoms on cotton in 1953. The variety which he planted was 1517C.

All the fertilizers except the anhydrous ammonia were placed in a band three inches to the side and three inches below the cottonseed on the furrow side of double row beds at planting time. The anhydrous ammonia was injected on both sides of the cotton rows at a distance of about four inches from the row and to a depth of six inches immediately after the cotton was planted.

The average yields of seed cotton in pounds per acre for the treatments were as follows: urea, 1600; ammonium sulfate, 1527; ammonium nitrate, 1394; anhydrous ammonia, 1330. There were no statistically significant differences among the four fertilizers. Tissue tests of the cotton plants showed no differences in nitrogen uptake from the several materials.

Results of these tests are published in Experiment Station Press Bulletin No. 1137, comparison of Four Nitrogen Fertilizers on Cotton, obtainable from Department of Information, New Mexico A. & M. College, P. O. Box 757, State College.



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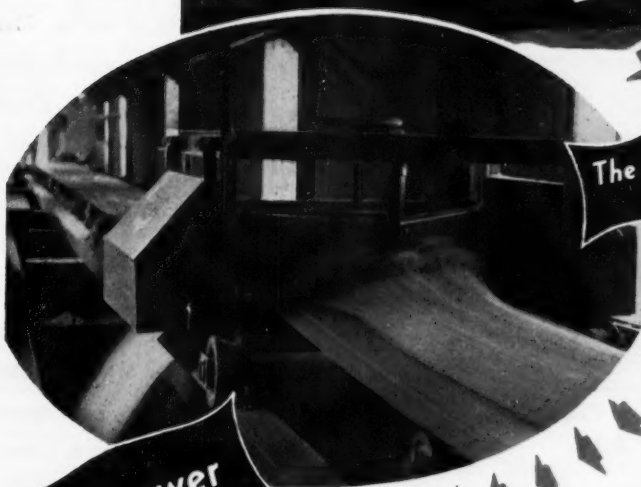
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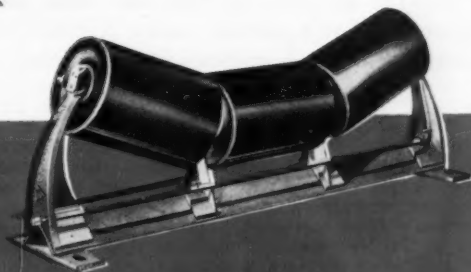
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MANUFACTURERS



GOVERNOR RAYMOND GARY, left, is presented an all-cotton, wrinkle-shed suit by Nancy Brown of Oklahoma A. & M. College and Beverly Jean Crew of Oklahoma College for Women as he proclaims Cotton Week in Oklahoma during National Cotton Week, May 9-14.

In 16,000 Retail Stores

Silver Anniversary Cotton Week Widely Observed

■ MANY COMMUNITIES schedule special events to pay tribute to versatile products of fiber and seed, as nation's store windows blossom out with cotton goods. National Cotton Council publicity material will reach millions of Americans May 9-14.

COTTON'S twenty-fifth annual national tribute—the observance of National Cotton Week, May 9-14—promises to set new records in recognition of the versatility and usefulness of the products of cotton's fiber and seed.

Reports to the National Cotton Council's sales promotion division, which carries the big load of securing nationwide cooperation in the event, indicate that more than 16,000 retail stores, from coast to coast, are joining in the observance.

Supplementing this retail promotion are numerous special community observances, many of them arranged as a result of the work of field representatives of the Council, with the cooperation of crushers, ginners, producers, merchants and other cotton leaders in the communities.

Many regional organizations, including cotton growers' groups in California and Arizona and the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, are carrying out special programs to focus attention on cotton's uses and the economic importance of the cotton industry to their areas.

Records in publicity for cotton that were set during the 1954 National Cotton Week seem certain to be surpassed this year, as material supplied by the Council is utilized in newspapers, maga-

zines, TV and radio programs, store displays and other outlets.

Good examples of local observances are the cotton ball held May 6 at Tulare, Calif., as a prelude to National Cotton Week; the crowning of a Cotton Week Queen during the Wasco Community Fair in California; the sponsorship of a Junior Maid of Cotton Contest for Arizona high school girls by the producers' organization of that state; the presentation of a cotton suit to Governor Raymond Gary of Oklahoma as he proclaimed May 9-14 as Cotton Week in Oklahoma; and many others.

Oklahoma, as a result of efforts led by Secretary J. D. Fleming of the state ginners' and crushers' associations, Council leaders and others, will have many special observances. Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Muskogee, Altus and Chickasha are among major cities featuring cotton programs.

Cities in the West Texas Chamber of Commerce territory planning special cotton programs include Big Spring, Lamesa, Levelland, Stamford, Colorado City, Brownfield, Littlefield, Olton, Plainview and others.

Harlingen, in Texas' Lower Valley, is combining its National Cotton Week, its function as host city for the 1955 American Cotton Congress and its first

cotton bale activities in a program that should make that area cotton conscious for a long time.

Such activities, sponsors of the event point out, not only will increase sales of cotton products but also create better understanding of the economic value of cotton.

Cotton on TV

A follow-up to National Cotton Week in Texas that will give wide publicity to cotton is the scheduling of a cotton program on Texas in Review, a TV program carried by stations throughout the state.

Cotton production, ginning, seed crushing, merchandising, warehousing, spinning and cotton fashions, as well as pictures of some National Cotton Week activities, will be shown on the program, which will begin to appear on TV Sunday, May 15. Industry members will want to watch for the special cotton program, arranged as the result of efforts by Council representatives and industry members, on the following Texas stations:

• **Sunday**—10-10:30 p.m., KPRC, Houston, Channel 2.

• **Monday**—8-8:30 p.m., KRBC, Abilene, Channel 9.

8:30-9 p.m., KGNC, Amarillo, Channel 4.

6:30-7 p.m., KFDM, Beaumont, Channel 6.

9:30-10 p.m., KVDO, Corpus Christi, Channel 22.

6:30-7 p.m., KRLD, Dallas, Channel 4.

6:30-7 p.m., WOAI, San Antonio, Channel 4.

8:30-9 p.m., KCMC, Texarkana, Channel 6.

8:30-9 p.m., KWFT, Wichita Falls, Channel 6.

• **Tuesday**—7-7:30 p.m., KTBC, Austin, Channel 7.

9-9:30 p.m., KCBD, Lubbock, Channel 11.

8-8:30 p.m., KMID, Midland, Channel 2.

7:30-8 p.m., KTXL, San Angelo, Channel 8.

7:30-8 p.m., KCEN, Temple, Channel 6.

8-8:30 p.m., KLTV, Tyler, Channel 7.

7:30-8 p.m., KANG, Waco, Channel 34.

8-8:30 p.m., KRGV, Weslaco, Channel 5.

Root Knot Control Hikes Cotton Yield in Test

Treatment for root knot nematode control in Madera County, California, last year increased the cotton yield per acre by more than half a bale, says Farm Advisor Clarence Johnson.

Ethylene dibromide and dichloropropane-dichloropropene were the materials used.

Green Manure Crop Pays

Cotton yields will be larger if green manure crops are turned under before adapted commercial fertilizers are applied, Arkansas Cotton Branch Experiment Station reports.

Cotton that had no fertilizer and no green manure crop produced an average of 914 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Land that had vetch turned under but no fertilizer produced 1,091 pounds; and complete fertilizer and limestone following vetch produced 1,506 pounds per acre.

• 1955 Cotton Fashion Award to Brigrance

A NATIVE of the largest cotton-growing state received a top cotton award April 27. He is Tom Brigrance, who was born in Waco, Texas, and he was presented the National Cotton Fashion Award for 1955 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington.

Senator Allen Ellender of Louisiana made the presentation before a group of cotton leaders, fashion designers, governmental leaders and others.

The award, established two years ago, is an annual event in the fashion world. It is sponsored by a group of leading cotton textile firms in collaboration with the National Cotton Council.

Authorities from retail stores and the press making the selection this year included executives of Bullock's, Los Angeles; G. Fox & Company, Hartford, Conn.; Carson, Pirie & Scott, Chicago; Lord & Taylor, New York; Garfinkel's, Washington; J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit; Burdine's, Miami; Neiman-Marcus, Dallas; Tobe Associates, retail consultants; Associated Merchandising Corp., New York; editors of Good Housekeeping Magazine and the New York Times.

The award is a Steuben glass bowl, decorated with cotton blossoms and inscription for his "distinguished use of cotton fabrics often in patterns of his own design, in the creation of highly original, yet wearable and thoroughly American fashions for contemporary living."

• Robert L. Kuehner Joins NCPA Staff

ROBERT L. KUEHNER has been appointed administrative assistant at National Cottonseed Products Association's executive office in Memphis.

Kuehner, a native Memphian, is a journalism graduate of the University of Notre Dame.

For the past five years, Kuehner has been a news editor at radio and television stations WMC and WMCT in Memphis.

An 8th Air Force veteran of World War II, Kuehner is married and has two children.

James Leroy Ross, Arkansas Ginner, Dies on May 2

James Leroy Ross, ginner at Little River community, died May 2 in Osceola, Ark., following a heart attack. He was 46 years old. He operated the Little River Co-operative Gin. Services were held May 3 at the Baptist Church at Keiser.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Florence Ellis Ross; a son, Jerry Lee Ross of Little River; two brothers, W. C. Ross of Pig-gott and Richard Ross of Keiser, and two sisters, Mrs. Belle Lusk of Memphis and Mrs. Jessie Carson of Camden, Tenn.

Cotton Certification Drops

Applications for cotton certification in Arkansas total 88,808 acres for 1955, about 8,000 less than the acreage certified for seed production last year.

AFMA Elects 10 Industry Executives to Board

Ten industry leaders have been elected to the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, W. T. Diamond, AFMA secretary-treasurer, has announced. Election of each of the new directors is for a three-year term, and was conducted by means of a mail ballot during April. Thirty men serve on the AFMA board and 10 are elected each year.

The newly elected directors include: Ray N. Ammon, president, Vitality Mills, Inc., Chicago; Edward C. Aubrey, vice-president, Aubrey Feed Mills, Inc.; Louisville, Ky.; Samuel J. Beyhan, executive vice-president, Cooperative Mills, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Buist, presi-

dent and chairman of the board, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago; B. D. Eddie, president and general manager, Superior Feed Mills, Inc., Oklahoma City; W. Cosby Hodges, president, Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., Birmingham, Ala.; George P. McCarthy, executive vice-president, Universal Mills, Inc., Fort Worth; Fred N. Rowe, Jr., vice-president, Valley City Milling Co., Portland, Mich.; J. D. Sikes, vice-president, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and, Everett W. Turner, president, Grange Co., Modesto, Calif.

The first meeting of the new board will be held in Chicago on May 25 preceding the Association's forty-seventh annual convention at the Morrison Hotel. At the annual meeting, the board will elect officers and members of the executive committee.



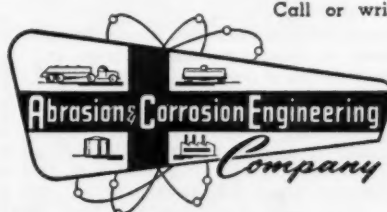
From California to Georgia ginner are turning to rubber to save hours of downtime and dollars in lost production. The new Rockhide rubber lined elbows are fast becoming standard equipment in progressive gins from one end of the cotton belt to the other. In every cotton-growing section these rubber lined elbows are saving their price in replacement cost plus thousands of dollars by drastically reducing downtime. Rockhide Elbows are made in standard sizes of 20 gauge black iron. A quarter inch of tough, abrasion resistant rubber is fused to the heel half of the elbow and guaranteed never to come off. It starts in the bead in the intake end and extends smoothly over the crimp in the discharge end, giving full protection from one end to the other. Installation is the same as any galvanized elbow.

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Blankety-Blanks Live on

■ THIS ARTICLE is far too late to help anyone fill out income tax blanks, but it should add to the confusion (if possible), and may help to deaden slightly the pangs of your pocketbook.

THOSE BLANKETY-BLANKS that we all filled out on April 15 or earlier are the subject of an article in Arizona Progress, published by the Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz. The author's feelings about the whole thing doubtless will be shared by others. He said:

"We may reach you too late this month to help with your income tax returns. This is just as well because we could add little to the confusion. After attending some recent tax huddles, we suspect that the 1954 Revenue Act was a perpetration of accountants, by accountants and for accountants. This is no reflection on accountants. We love them and need them, now more than ever.

"Milleniums hence, when the time capsule of Twentieth Century America is unearthed, historians will doubtless be puzzled by a curious document labeled Form 1040. They will be even more baffled by certain so-called 'Instruction Sheets,' couched in a quaint jargon which, if not undecipherable, will tax to the utmost the untaxed researchers of

5000 A.D. They may conclude that this was a form of inquisition or intelligence test, probably invented by nuclear scientists, for their own mental exercise or to try out on electronic brains (another phenomenon of that period).

"But they will be wrong. They will never guess that this was the communal sport of 60,000,000 Americans, in which the rules of the game were changed repeatedly to confuse the players. Nor will they comprehend the amazing ingenuity of a people reared on crossword puzzles, quiz programs and government questionnaires. History will record, however, that before being driven to mass frustration by Blankety-Blank 1040, our people were ultimately able to consume more time in computing their income than in earning it, thus solving for the first time the problem of unemployment.

"Why Congress, in its infinite and unfathomable wisdom, extended this fiscal fiasco another month no one knows, but it is quite logical to pay one's taxes in April. Statisticians figure that even the lowliest among us must work $3\frac{1}{2}$ months for the government before setting any-

thing aside for the wife and kiddies, the pooch, the parakeets, the installment collector and the mortgage company. Corporations, of course, do not start working for stockholders until July. Unfortunate individuals in the 80 percent tax bracket have nothing left for themselves until the frost is on the pumpkin."

Hard Pan Conditions Cause Unsatisfactory Yields

Failure of cotton plant roots to penetrate deeply enough into the soil was the main reason why many Mississippi Delta cotton farmers failed to get satisfactory yields in 1954, despite using extra high rates of nitrogen and complete fertilizers in some cases, according to T. M. Waller, cotton specialist of the Mississippi Extension Service.

"Root penetration is necessary to get subsoil moisture for the development of top crops," he explained. "Hard pan conditions prevent root penetration, moisture absorption, or capillary movement of subsoil moisture during extremely hot, dry periods.

"The cotton plant fails to get enough moisture. So it sheds all that it cannot support. The resulting loss ranges from three-fourths to a bale and a half per acre."

On silty loam soils where a hard pan condition exists, deep tillage or subsoiling will break this hard pan to permit a favorable moisture condition for the cotton plant. This single practice, that may result in more than doubling the yield, can be accomplished at a cost of from \$5 to \$12 per acre, depending upon the depth of the compacted layer or hard pan.

Irrigation does not pay on soils with hard pans. It is necessary to break the hard pan to get uniform penetration of the irrigation water.

"If serious hard pan conditions exist in certain fields, as soon as the ground dries up enough to get in with subsoil equipment, break this layer the best that you can in order to let rains from now until planting time penetrate the subsoil," Waller advised.

Seeds Germinate Best On Sloping Shoulder

Seeds on the sloping shoulder of a well-rounded seedbed get the best chance to germinate and emerge on irrigated saline soils of the West, USDA research shows.

This discovery broadens the opportunity for farming western soils that have salted up through years of irrigation. Heavy plant loss at the sprouting or seedling stage causes sparse, irregular stands and necessitates overplanting.

Salt in irrigation water, USDA has learned, seeks the highest ground farthest from the watered furrow. It is deposited there by evaporation. Consequently, planting on the center of a high bed, especially if it is watered on both sides as usual, will mean trouble for the planter.

Old Dutch Cleanser Sold

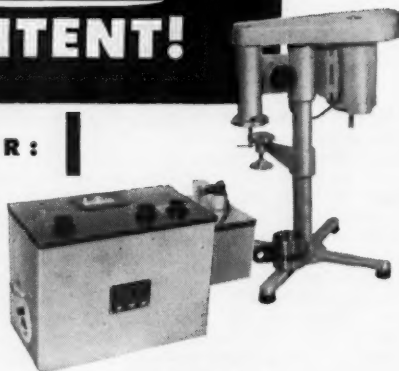
Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, has announced the sale of its Old Dutch Cleanser division to Purex Corp., South Gate, Calif., which already operated detergent and bleach plants in a number of cities.

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• World Will Have More Hogs, Lard

U.S. FATS and pork will face more competition in world markets this season because of increased hog numbers in 1954, reports to USDA indicate. The number of hogs in the world increased six percent last year to a new high of 319 million head.

This figure was nine percent above the 1936-40 average and 30 percent above the low levels reached immediately after World War II, in the 1946-50 period.

(Last year the U.S. exported 465 million pounds of lard, 10 percent more than in 1953. Also exported were 574 million pounds of cottonseed oil, 43 million bushels of soybeans and more than a billion pounds of tallow—all directly or indirectly related to the world pork and lard supply situation.)

The gain in the world hog population will be reflected in an increase in hog slaughter during 1955 and the first part of 1956. Supplies of pork during 1955 in the exporting countries of Western Europe will be relatively large and there will be a substantial increase in pork output in Canada and the U.S. This will result in increased competition for export sales of pork to the United Kingdom, Caribbean importing countries and other importing countries. Export prices of pork may decline moderately in response to the larger supplies.

During the past year, hog numbers increased 11 percent in North America, eight percent in South America, and seven percent in Europe. Numbers in the U.S.S.R. continued to increase. Apparently numbers in Asia, Africa and Oceania did not change much during the year.

Hog numbers in the U.S. increased

6.5 million head during 1954 and the Jan. 1, 1955, inventory of 55 million head was the largest since 1952. The number on farms in Canada in December, 1954, of 5.4 million head, was 15 percent above a year earlier and was the greatest since December, 1951. Further increases in the 1955 spring pig crops in both Canada and the U.S. are indicated on the basis of farmers breeding intentions. It is believed that hog numbers have continued to increase in Mexico, but have not changed much in Cuba, USDA says.

Numbers now are greater than a year ago in nearly every important hog producing country in both Western and Eastern Europe. Hog production in practically all countries is greater than prewar. Large gains have been reported in hog production and slaughter in Western Europe since the low levels of World War II.

It is believed that hog numbers in the Iron Curtain Countries of Eastern Europe have increased substantially from their low levels at the end of World War II.

Hog numbers in Communist China have continued to increase on the basis of figures appearing in Chinese publications. It has been estimated that there were over 77 million hogs in China in 1953 compared with about 42 million during 1946-50, and 65 million during prewar. In recent years hog numbers have also been on the upturn in Japan and South Korea.

■ **SENATOR J. W. FULBRIGHT** of Arkansas will make the principal address at the May 19 meeting of the Agricultural Council of Arkansas at Forrest City.

Land Leveling Called Vital As Conservation Practice

Land leveling is one of the most important conservation practices that can be applied on irrigated land, according to Otho Wyrick, cooperator with the Southmost Soil Conservation district and a farmer near Combes, Texas.

On one 200-acre farm he has leveled all but about 60 acres, 40 of which are an old orchard.

"Land leveling saves me about 60 percent on labor for irrigation and cuts down pumping costs," he said. "I now use one man where it used to take three, and he does little more than turn on the water and watch it run."

Wyrick said that after land leveling according to engineering plans laid out by the Soil Conservation service technicians, he has been able to cut watering time almost in half. This he considers very important since he pumps all of his irrigation water and lifts some of it twice.

Wyrick is also a believer in rebuilding the heavy cut areas in a hurry. He spread as much as 20 tons of manure to the acre on one block that was leveled last December. In 1952 he leveled 30 acres with cuts running as high as 2.7 feet on three acres. After applying manure in a heavy application he produced a good crop of beans.

Wyrick conserves water by using concrete pipelines wherever practical. On 40 acres in Adams Gardens that were leveled in 1952 he has completed 425 feet of pipeline from the main canal to the lateral in the field.

"This has eliminated a lot of evaporation and seepage," he said. "Conservation practices are a must."

World Peanut Crop Again Near Record High Level

World peanut production was at a near-record level in 1954, says USDA. The 1954 harvest of 11,700,000 short tons was virtually the same as the 1953 record crop of 11,735,000 tons.

North American peanut production was one-fourth smaller than in the previous year, because of the one-third drop in U.S. output to the lowest level (521,700 tons) since 1934. Mexican peanut production is unofficially estimated to have risen 60 percent in 1954 as compared with the previous year.

Asian peanut production may have increased six percent. The Indian estimate of 4,281,760 tons was seven percent above 1953, and China's crop is roughly estimated to have been around 2.5 million tons.

Arizona Yields High

An analysis of cotton yields per acre in 1954, compiled by the Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz., shows that, in running bales, major Arizona cotton counties had the following average yields per acre: Graham 1.74 bales, Maricopa 2.20, Pinal 1.93, Yuma 1.78, and all others 1.36.

Arizona led all states again with a state average of 2.03 bales per acre, followed by California with 1.51 and New Mexico with 1.34 bales per acre. All other states average less than a bale per acre and four states (Oklahoma, Texas, Florida and Virginia) averaged less than half a bale.



Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids Work Studied

SHOWN (left to right) are Dr. R. G. Kadesch, Emory Industries, Cincinnati; C. F. Speth, Alexandria, Va.; Dr. R. W. Ivett, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.; and Dr. C. S. Marvel, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., collaborators of the USDA Southern Utilization Research Branch, who recently met at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans to review the chemical approach being taken in research to modify and convert cottonseed and tung oils and their fatty acids into derivatives of greater utility and value. The collaborators came to New Orleans from the Branch's Naval Stores Station at Olustee, Fla., where they had reviewed the chemical research under way on pine gum and its products.

Hail Injury in Cotton

■ **WAYS** of measuring the extent of damage from hail are discussed in this article. Warner D. Fisher, University of Arizona agronomy department, is the author.

HAIL STORMS cause thousands of dollars of damage to cotton each year. Many growers hedge against hail loss by taking out hail insurance. During 1954, Arizona cotton growers spent \$767,539.34 on hail insurance.

One of the major problems confronting both the farmer and the insurance company is that of determining the damage done by a hail storm. If the damage estimate is too low, the farmer loses accordingly; if the estimate is too high, it will be reflected in increased cost of hail insurance when rates are fixed for the next growing season. An accurate appraisal of the loss means that farmers will receive a fair settlement and that the cost of insurance to all can be kept to a minimum level.

The Arizona Experiment Station for the past three years has been conducting tests designed to help provide a sound basis for evaluating hail injury. Varying degrees of damage were inflicted upon cotton plants in different stages of development to study the effect on yield and fiber quality.

• **Early Season Damage** — Damage inflicted during the seedling stage had little lasting effect unless it resulted in a poor stand of cotton. A series of treatments ranging in severity from one-half defoliation to complete removal of leaves and young stem tips was applied when the plants were beginning to square freely. The less severe treatments, including removal of all leaves without injury to other plant parts, resulted in

only a slight reduction in yield. Removal of all leaves and young stem tips, however, reduced yield by as much as 40 percent.

• **Midseason Damage** — This series of treatments was applied during the latter part of June when the plants were starting to bloom freely. Removal of one-half of the leaves and squares had no measurable effect but all treatments involving removal of all leaves and other plant parts resulted in yield losses of 25 to 40 percent. It might be added that none of the treatments in the entire test caused death of any plants.

• **Late Season Damage** — These treatments were applied in mid-August when some of the lower bolls were beginning to open. At this time all treatments resulted in yield losses ranging from about 28 percent for one-half defoliation to about 62 percent for removal of all leaves, squares, flowers and young bolls up to one-half inch in diameter.

These results indicate that the loss in yield is dependent not only upon the severity of the injury but also upon the stage of plant development when such injury occurs. The cotton plant has a rather remarkable capacity for recovery from injury when growing conditions are favorable and when sufficient time remains before frost. Cotton that is damaged later in the season does not have time enough nor the best growing conditions in which to recover. The loss, therefore, is greater than if the same de-

gree of injury is sustained earlier in the season. The time of the first frost also influences the loss from hail injury, since an early frost reduces the time available for recovery.

• **Early vs. Late Season Loss** — Early season damage has little effect on fiber quality, but late season damage, which also results in heavy yield losses, decreases fiber quality. With severe late season damage, most of the bolls produced are formed late in the season. These bolls tend to be smaller and the lint tends to be slightly shorter and definitely finer than bolls produced earlier.

This increased fineness, which is probably due to immature fibers, is definitely objectionable from the spinner's standpoint; therefore the farmer's loss in such cases of late season damage cannot be measured by the reduction in yield alone.

Winners in Future Farmer Cotton Contest Named

Winners of the Efficient Cotton Production Contest for Future Farmers have been announced by the sponsor, the American Potash Institute. The contest was developed by a committee of vocational agriculture leaders, assisted by the National Cotton Council.

Winners in the six states participating were:

Arkansas — Charles Chrisco, Luxora High School.

Georgia — Wendell Ferguson, Dallas High School.

Mississippi — Jimmy Newton, West Tallahatchie High School.

Oklahoma — H. L. Hutcheson, Tipton High School.

South Carolina — Odell Shuler, Jr., Elloree High School.

Tennessee — Lynn Burns, Halls High School.



DALTON E. GANDY



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Field Representatives Aiding Cotton Oil Mills

SHOWN HERE are three men who work throughout the year to strengthen the public relations of the cottonseed crushing industry and to promote the efficient use of cottonseed feed products. They are the field representatives of the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association—Dalton E. Gandy, who works primarily in the Midsouth area;

Kenneth O. Lewis, whose territory includes the Far West and Southwest; and Ed T. Hollowell, working in the Southeast. During the NCPA annual convention, which is discussed elsewhere in this issue, these field representatives will visit with Association members with whom they have been working during the past year.

**The
GINNER'S PAGE**

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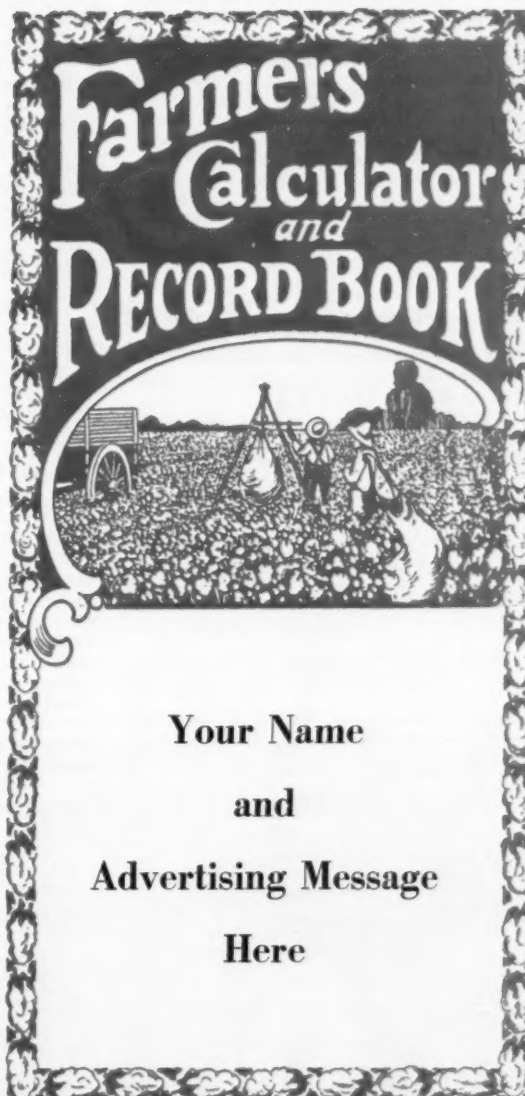
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill **PRESS**

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• Ginning Research Findings Given

"COTTON has a potential which is limited in its response to mechanical treatment," James A. Luscombe, agricultural engineer, cotton ginning project, Oklahoma Cotton Research Station, Chickasha, points out. Luscombe made this observation in his summary of research made at the recent field day for ginners at the Station.

"Cotton of high potential end value responds well to certain gin processes," the engineer commented, "while cotton with low potential end value may respond adversely to the same processes."

Ginners attending the field day were given the following recommendations, based upon results obtained in research at the Chickasha Station in 1954-55 and previous years:

"It is recommended that, for cotton harvested in a once-over stripping operation after frost, the order of processing should be extracting and cleaning. The first and second harvests by hand snapping should be handled the same way.

"Scrapped cotton, by either method of harvest, would require an opening cleaner before extraction. Mechanically picked cotton or wet cotton would require enough drying before extraction to prevent rough preparation.

"A green boll trap and magnet after the overhead feed controller are not too costly and certainly insure more trouble free operation with fewer chokages and better performance of overhead machinery.

"The basic overhead arrangement should consist of a master bur extractor

or stick remover sized to the capacity of the gin stands. Twelve or fourteen cylinders of cleaning appear to be the maximum desirable, whether after extraction or split in order to use opening cleaning and after cleaning.

"Unit extractor-feeders are necessary and should be adjusted to a ginning rate of approximately 6.5 pounds of lint per saw per hour. The figure 6.5 represents both lint and foreign matter coming off the saw. Lint cleaning equipment may be used to lower the level of trash content in the lint sample.

"A four 80-saw or three 90-saw gin plant would have in the overhead a feed controller (adjusted for four bales per hour), a magnet and green boll trap or combination thereof, a drier, 52-inch opening cleaner, one 14-foot master extractor or two stick removers of USDA design, 52-inch after cleaner, and unit extractors over huller front gin stands. The drier and cleaners should have bypass valves so that, if not needed, they could be cut out of the system. This arrangement, tempered with patience, should be adequate to handle most any type of production method."

Jones Named Irrigation Agent in West Texas

Ralph L. Jones, Martin County Agent, has been named Texas Extension associate county agent in irrigation for the South Plains and Panhandle area, with headquarters at Lubbock.

Jones succeeds R. V. Thurmond, whose appointment as state irrigation agent was announced earlier in The Press.

• Meeting Will Stress Wearing of Cotton

WEARING COTTON will be stressed again this year at the annual meeting of the Delta Council May 12 at Delta State College in Cleveland, Miss.

Mrs. W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., is chairman of a subcommittee which will present cotton prizes to 28 men and women wearing outstanding cotton fashions.

Working with Mrs. Wynn on the cotton fashion recognition, are Mrs. Wynn Richards Taylor, Greenville; Mrs. William A. Crabill, Marks; Mrs. W. M. Yandell, Vance; Mrs. C. P. Owen, Tunica; and Mrs. J. T. Thomas, Cruger.


Speakers at the convention will include Samuel C. Waugh, Assistant Secretary of State, and Senator Allen Ellender of Louisiana.

William A. Crabill, Marks, Miss., is president of the Council.

Fatty Acid Paper Will Receive \$500 Prize

The fatty acid division of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers is giving a \$500 annual award to college students for an outstanding paper on fatty acids or their derivatives. American Oil Chemists' Society will administer the award and announce the winner at its fall meeting in Philadelphia, Oct. 10-12.

Official entry forms are obtainable from Mrs. Lucy Hawkins, executive secretary, American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.



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Cotton Leader Is Dean

NEW DEAN of agriculture at Texas A. & M. College is Dr. J. E. Adams (above). A cotton authority who has many friends throughout the industry, Dean Adams was head of the Texas A. & M. agronomy department until his recent appointment to succeed C. N. Shephardson, who has been appointed to the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System. Among the positions which Dean Adams has held was that of superintendent of the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss.

Action on California's Lint Tax Advocated

Fresno Cotton Exchange has urged early action by the state senate on a measure which would revise methods of taxing cotton in California.

Thomas E. Avent, the chairman of the exchange's taxation committee, said a final draft of a proposed new tax bill has been completed after three years of study.

Under the proposal, the owner of the cotton would pay a tax of 1/10 of 1 percent on the full cash value of each bale when it is moved from where it was ginned and baled.

Thus a tax of 17½ cents would be levied against a bale of cotton valued at \$175. The tax would be collectible by the county in which the cotton was ginned.

The tax would be a substitute for the present levy assessed on the fiber stored in the state on the first Monday in March.

The exchange has contended the present tax is inequitable and forces the uneconomic shipment from the state of a large volume of cotton prior to March 1 to escape property tax levies.

Exchange officials also assert the present tax hinders the development of the industry to the economic detriment of the state.

More Hard Fiber Produced

World production of the hard fibers—sisal, henequen and abaca—continued an upward trend in 1954. USDA estimates the total output at 1,421,600,000 pounds, 25 percent greater than the pre-war average. Sisal accounts for much of the increase.

Findings on Cotton Spacing Reviewed

MANY FACTORS, in addition to yield per acre and harvesting efficiency, should be taken into consideration in deciding the best spacing for cotton plants in any area. USDA points this out in a recent summary of the trend to thick stands of cotton.

Summarizing these developments, the Department's publication, Agricultural Research, commented:

The modern trend is to higher plant populations per acre. Tests over a period of years in major producing areas have shown that such plantings produce better yields and insure more efficient mechanical harvesting. USDA scientists and state cooperators are seeking to determine proper spacing for various producing areas and cotton varieties.

Today, planting, cultivating, and harvesting machinery require at least 36 inches between cotton rows (39 inches is near average). Thus, mechanization limits close plant spacing to that done within the row.

Best plant populations for dryfarming areas and the rainy Southeast now range from 20,000 to 60,000 per acre. In areas of irrigated production, such as California, Arizona, and New Mexico, findings show that 30,000 to 70,000 plants per acre give best results. Cotton plant populations a few years ago seldom exceeded 25,000 per acre anywhere.

More and more farmers are planting to predetermined stand. That's possible with delinted seeds that drop singly and high-speed planting machinery that places them precisely. Then, too, using pre-emergence sprays to control weeds makes it necessary to leave stands as they come up—chopping to thin would break the chemical barrier on the soil surface, let weeds come through.

Spacing for highest yield is not always best for the producer, and overcrowding may even lower yield.

In a test at Sacaton, Ariz., dense populations in irrigated cotton some-

times produced tall, top-heavy plants, which are likely to lodge. Dense foliage excludes sunlight, invites boll rot, and hinders chemical defoliation and mechanical harvesting. Agronomist R. H. Peebles found that both Upland and American-Egyptian cotton matured later as the plant stand was increased. Boll size was reduced by close spacing in Upland cotton, but only by extreme crowding in American-Egyptian.

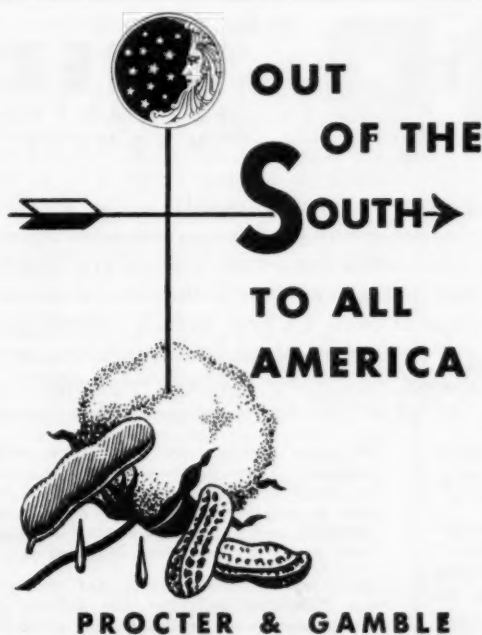
In the Arizona work, close plant spacing didn't alter fiber length but did reduce strength in 8 of 14 tests. Upland cotton lost 2.6 percent in fiber strength, American-Egyptian cotton, 1.3 percent. These losses were largely offset to the grower by yield gains from close spacing. Fiber fineness was little affected; greater fineness was found in only one Upland test plot, slight coarsening in American-Egyptian cotton.

South Plains Need More Moisture For Cotton

Prospects for cotton in the 20-county South Plains area of Texas, which produced a record 1,539,724 bales from 1954 planting, are not very encouraging at the beginning of May, observers report.

Very little rain has fallen in the area since Jan. 1 and dryland farmers have less moisture than they had a year ago. Planting is scheduled to start within a week or 10 days on many of these farms. Each season, however, irrigation produces an increasing proportion of the total crop in the region.

"As a rule, dryland farmers do not have enough moisture to plant, all other conditions being favorable," said Don Jones, superintendent of the Lubbock Experiment Substation and veteran cotton observer. "However," Jones explained, "the crop this year will not depend primarily on the total amount of rainfall received, but instead on the timeliness in which it falls. Farmers in this area can make a good crop on 15 inches of rain if it falls in the right amounts at the right time," he added.



AMERICA'S LARGEST PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND USERS OF COTTONSEED OIL

Day after day, a constant stream of vegetable oils comes from producers throughout the South to be processed at southern Procter & Gamble plants. Tremendous quantities of these oils go into the making of Crisco, Primex, Sweetex and Flakewhite shortenings, and Puritan Oil.

The Processing done at these plants benefits countless people throughout the South. The users of our products made from south-produced oils... the many southern firms that supply P&G with services and materials... the P&G workers themselves. In addition, the money P&G spends on payrolls and taxes benefits every community where its plants are located.

So, out of the South—to all America—go Procter & Gamble products which are helping to build a better, more prosperous future for all.

Crushers Announce Plans

(Continued from Page 10)

will make one of the featured addresses of the convention.

CCC and Its Relation to Your Industry will be the subject for the other guest speakers at this session, Walter C. Berger, associate administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington.

T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president; and John F. Moloney, assistant to the executive vice-president, who has also served as acting secretary-treasurer since the death of S. M. Harmon last January, will make their reports to the convention. Both are from Memphis.

Committee reports will be made at this session by President Snell; W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles; T. C. Law, Atlanta; and Jas R. Gill, Paris, Texas.

The business session will recess at 12:30.

• **Tuesday Session** — J. N. Efferson, director, Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, and John A. Oulliber, executive vice-president, National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans, will be guest speakers at the final business session Tuesday morning.

The convention will hear the annual reports of A. L. Ward, Dallas, educational director, and A. B. Pittman, Memphis, general counsel of the Association, at this session.

Committee reports will be made by F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Jackson, Tenn., H. L. Craig, Cincinnati, and Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas.

Other business on the agenda will include the setting of dues for the current fiscal year, the election and installation of a new president, the new president's address, the election of the board of directors and memorial resolutions.

• **Directors' Meetings** — Directors of the Association will meet at breakfast at 7:30 on Monday morning in the Audubon Room on the second floor.

On Tuesday, the new board of directors will meet for lunch at 1 p.m. This

Spiking Ice Cream Helps Britain Sell Milk

■ EASY to believe is word from Great Britain that spiking ice cream is helping that country to increase sales of surplus milk. Even tiplers who can't stand the taste of milk are going for the four flavors of spiked ice cream that are now on the market in London. The flavors are whisky, apricot brandy, rum and creme de menthe; the product sells for around \$1 a pint and each pint carton contains about one-fourteenth of a pint of liquor.

meeting also will be held in the Audubon Room.

Directors of the Association for 1954-55, in addition to President J. B. Snell and S. J. Vaughan, Jr., Hillsboro, Texas, immediate past president, have been James V. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.; Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif.; James Hicky, Forrest City, Ark.; W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles; C. W. Hand, Pelham, Ga.; C. W. Wallace, West Monroe, La.; A. K. Shaifer, Clarkdale, Miss.; J. B. Perry, Jr., Grenada, Miss.; T. F. Bridgers, Wilson, N.C.; A. L. Durand, Chickasha, Okla.; E. H. Lawton, Hartsville, S.C.; F. B. Caldwell, Sr., Jackson, Tenn.; Henry Wunderlich, Corpus Christi, Texas; Joe Flaig, Dallas; Roy Davis, Lubbock; W. L. Goble, Sr., Waco, Texas; C. T. Prindeville, Chicago; E. A. Geoghegan, New Orleans; W. H. Knapp, Cincinnati, and Dupuy Bateman, Jr., Houston.

■ DR. L. V. CURTIN, who has been associated with the products research department of The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., on May 1 became assistant director of feed research and nutrition for Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind.

• Ginners' Handbook Proving Popular

MANY individual ginners, firms and associations are ordering the new Cotton Ginners' Handbook, copyrighted and published by Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, according to W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president.

The handbook may be purchased from the Association, P.O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Single copies cost \$5, while prices are reduced proportionally in quantity.

Recommendations and data from USDA Ginning Laboratories, gin manufacturers, Extension ginning specialists and other authoritative sources are contained in the publication.

How to gin hand picked cotton, how to gin machine picked and rough picked cotton, ginning machine stripped cotton, fans and piping, seed handling, feed rate control, vaporizers, heaters, moisture restoration, incinerators, conditioning and storing seed cotton, personnel responsibility, engines, cyclones, green boll traps and other subjects are discussed in the publication.

A number of state ginners' associations have purchased the publication in quantity in order to place copies in the hands of all of their members.

The information was compiled by Tom J. Johnston, Mississippi Extension cotton gin specialist, in cooperation with Ed H. Bush of Texas and Sam A. Williams of South Carolina, who were serving as members of the publications committee for Extension cotton ginning specialists. Charles A. Bennett, Charles Merkel, Vernon P. Moore, Francis L. Gerdes and a number of others contributed information.

"Ginners who will make use of it will find this Cotton Ginners' Handbook of great value in giving their customers better ginning and better service, and in helping them to obtain a higher price for their cotton," Ivan J. Campbell, vice-president, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, says in a foreword to the publication.

"The Handbook is highly recommended to every ginner who recognizes the place of better ginning in the over-all effort to help cotton maintain present markets and win new customers."

More Firms Join Oil Mill Machinery Association

A number of firms have recently joined the Oil Mill Machinery Manufacturers' and Supply Association, according to H. B. Adams, Dallas, secretary-treasurer. Boyce Temple, Fort Worth, is president of the nonprofit organization, and Kenneth Whitlock, Corpus Christi, is vice-president.

Firms that have paid their dues to the Association for 1955 since lists were published earlier in The Press include:

Dodge Manufacturing Corp., Mishawaka, Ind.

Diamond Industrial Supply Co., Lubbock, Texas.

Helm Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

Industrial Sheet Metal Co., Phoenix, Ariz.

Hubert Phelps Machinery Co., Little Rock, Ark.

Sproles and Cook Machinery Co., Dallas, Texas.

STOP GIN FIRES with ERIEZ PERMANENT MAGNETS



Tramp iron (stray metal) is the ginner's greatest enemy. It damages expensive equipment, causes down-time, reduces production. But its biggest threat is that it is often the cause of costly gin fires. In fact, a recent survey by Factory Mutual Insurance engineers showed that *tramp iron was responsible for 79% of all fires in opener and picker rooms!*

You can prevent gin fires by installing Eriez Permanent Non-Electric (Alnico V) magnets. And you'll increase production . . . reduce downtime . . . save on equipment repair. Eriez magnets are so efficient at removing tramp iron that they are heartily endorsed by insurance companies and result in lowered premium rates for their user.



All Eriez magnets are non-electric, self-contained. They operate without any wires or attachments; are quickly installed on new or existing equipment. There is no operating cost — first cost is the last. Magnetic power is guaranteed indefinitely.

Eriez representatives are located throughout the cotton belt. For free bulletin on Eriez magnets for ginning uses, write to Eriez Manufacturing Company, 78S Magnet Drive, Erie, Pa.

• Irrigation Water Outlook Is Poor

STREAMFLOW from melted snow will be less than average in the major river systems of western states during the 1955 irrigation season, USDA reported in the annual spring forecast issued at the end of April.

The decrease in flow is greatest in streams in the southern portion of the region, and therefore will be greatest in areas producing cotton. The report said that reservoir storage in southern portions has continued to decline, pumping of underground water has increased and in some areas crop acreage has been reduced and municipal supplies rationed.

"Streamflow in much of this area is as low and the general water supply outlook is as poor as at any time in the past 50 years," a USDA report observed.

Based on near-normal temperatures and precipitation from April to June, the water supplies in prospect in cotton-growing states of the area are reported as follows:

• **Arizona** — Snow melt runoff may be the smallest since 1904, possibly the least since records began.

Water carryover in reservoirs of the Salt River project will be adequate to meet needs this year. The San Carlos project has a continued shortage of stored water, with about 13 percent of the 10-year average now in storage. Lyman Reservoir on the Little Colorado River stores only seven percent of capacity, with little prospects of any great improvement. Lake Mead stores less water now than at any time since initial filling.

• **California** — Water conditions in California April 1, as reported April 23 in The Press, indicate the 1955 supply will be much below average. Critical conditions are anticipated only in localized areas where development of conservation storage and groundwater basins is behind growth. If near drouthy conditions continue through another season, water conditions would become acute in many areas. Water content of snow pack varies from 40 to 60 percent of average in the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada. The snow melt season runoff, assuming normal precipitation during April-June, is expected to be less than that for any years since 1947. Kern River flow may be the lowest since 1934. Major conservation reservoirs Sierra Nevada. The snow melt season 44 percent of their total capacity April

1, or 5,800,000 acre feet less than a year ago. Most of this decrease is in Lake Mead. Storage in interstate reservoirs is about 72 percent of the 10-year average, and the heavy draft is expected to deplete many reservoirs before the irrigation season ends. Water levels in most major groundwater basins will be considerably lower at the end of the 1955 irrigation season than in the fall of 1954.

• **New Mexico** — The water supply outlook along the Rio Grande is the poorest in recent years. Streamflow, expected to be even less than a year ago, and water in storage together will supply only a small fraction of the usual water demand. Most of the supply will have to come from underground sources.

Storage in El Vado, Elephant Butte and Caballo reservoirs is about 160,000 acre feet, the same as last year. Soils in all irrigated areas are dry. The outlook for the irrigated area near Carlsbad is good. The Pecos River flood last fall filled these reservoirs. Storage is now twice the last 10 years' average, three times that of last April 1. With storage in Conchas Reservoir below normal and slightly below a year ago, inflow from snow melt will be negligible.

• **Oklahoma** — Storage from W. C. Austin Reservoir in the Lugert-Altus District is about 12 percent of capacity, not quite one-half of average. The water supply outlook is poor.

• **Texas** — Irrigation water will be extremely short in the El Paso area, depending primarily on Elephant Butte Reservoir storage. This area has suffered from water shortage for several years, and less water probably will be available than in 1954.

On the Pecos River below Red Bluff Reservoir the outlook is good. The Pecos River flood in New Mexico last fall filled this reservoir. Pump irrigated areas on the High Plains have extremely dry soils due to drouth. On the Colorado River, storage is near average in Buchanan and Lake Travis Reservoirs.

• Freedom for Cotton Urged by Speaker

MORE FREEDOM in cotton production and lower support prices are needed, Harmon Whittington, Houston, president of Anderson, Clayton & Co., told New England textile leaders and representatives of New Orleans Cotton Exchange at a recent meeting in Greenville, S.C.

"We cannot discourage foreign cotton production or the use of synthetics by temporary export subsidies, two price systems and the like.

"I firmly believe this country can compete with the rest of the world in production costs if we have relative freedom of production," Whittington said.

Herman S. Kohlmeier, president of the New Orleans cotton exchange told the textile group of more than 70:

"For too long the location of the mills in New England directed the basing of cotton to the East. New Orleans was at a geographical disadvantage. Now with the mills moving South we look with confidence to greater use of the New Orleans market."

■ **BILL BLACKSTOCK** and **GRADY DIXON** were re-elected directors of Brownfield, Texas, Co-operative Gin at the annual meeting.

Koreans Will Get Farm Supplies From Texas

Two million dollars worth of supplies for Korea, donated by Texans in the Christian Rural Overseas Program, will leave Houston June 15. Included will be some 200 dairy and beef cattle, 500 pigs, 250 dairy goats, rabbits, chickens, mules, garden and field seed and other products.

The shipment will be the largest ever assembled from one state.

■ **CARL RUSSELL, F. H. SHARP** and **PERRY McALLISTER** have been re-elected directors of Meadow Co-operative Gin in Terry County, Texas.

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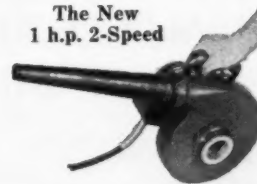
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Well, at Least, Texas Men Are Littlest

Slandorous statements coming out of New York as to the size of Texas men should not be expected to end the bragging for which the Lone Star State has gained some reputation. The report from a clothing firm in the Yankee town alleged that Texas stores sell more short, small men's clothes than those in any other state. Vermont, of all places, was reported to have the tallest men. But, as Texans were quick to point out, the state's men continue to excel—no other state has littler men.

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• Lint Quality More Important Yearly

QUALITY seems to become more important every year in determining whether cotton or synthetics are used by spinning mills, W. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., said in a panel discussion at the National Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association convention May 3 at Boca Raton, Fla.

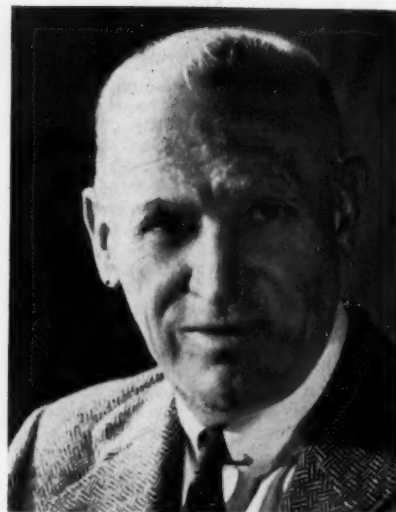
Norris C. Blackburn, Memphis, president, presided at the meeting. Harris F. Underwood, president of West Texas Compress & Warehousing Co., Lubbock, who served as vice-president during the past year, was elected president at the meeting. John H. Todd, Memphis, is ex-

ecutive vice-president and general counsel.

Wynn, president of the National Cotton Council, was moderator for a panel composed of representatives of shippers, manufacturers, ginnermen and railroad men.

Panel members and the groups they represented were A. R. Palmes, American Cotton Shippers' Association; J. F. McLaurin, National Cotton Ginners' Association; T. D. Truluck, American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute; Carl A. Naffziger, Association of American Railroads; and S. R. Nichols, representing the compress and warehouse group.

Whether it's contamination or actual fiber injury; whether it occurs on the farm, at the gin, warehouse, in a boxcar



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or elsewhere, the net effect is the same: lower quality injures cotton's competitive strength, Wynn emphasized.

He said that the Council's production and marketing committee (as well as special committees on packaging, cotton quality, and fire prevention) has given over-all guidance to various programs and projects aimed at improving and preserving cotton quality.

He enumerated a few of many factors involved in lint contamination: honeydew, from the cotton aphid, which gums up seed cotton and lint; green leaf stain and grass from mechanical harvesting; oil, grease and tar that get on baled cotton in warehouses; cement and other substance found in dirty boxcars in which cotton is shipped.

"Another part of the quality preservation job is to prevent actual injury to the fiber itself," he told the warehousemen.

"Here are included such hazards as premature defoliation, resulting in too many fibers being immature... over-machining of cotton at the gin... too much or too little seed cotton drying at the gin."

McLaurin reviewed some of the activities that are being carried on to improve the cotton bale and stressed the importance of all-out cooperation among all branches of the industry.

He suggested that an industrywide committee meet with CCC to establish certain standards of bale covering before cotton would be acceptable in the government loan.

George W. Pfeifferberger, cotton technologist, National Cotton Council, Memphis, made a progress report on packaging cotton.

Social activities included two tours, a boat ride and a luncheon for the ladies and the annual dinner dance.

Japan Cuts Cotton Imports

Japan reduced its cotton imports 17 percent during the first half of the current marketing year. This was the result of a seven percent decline in consumption USDA says. U.S. share of the imports, however, increased from 29 percent of the total a year ago to 36 percent in August-January of this season.

• Cotton Leaders Hold Advisory Meeting

COTTON future contracts, subsidies, surpluses, price supports and other questions were discussed in New Orleans April 26 at the third Inter-Industry Advisory Committee conference sponsored by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Representatives of major regional cotton organizations on the advisory group are Eric D. Hirsch, Memphis, Memphis Cotton Exchange; Allison H. Pell, Charlotte, N.C., Atlantic Cotton Association; Fred G. Sherrill, Los Angeles, Calif.,

Western Cotton Shippers' Association; E. W. Cook, Memphis, Southern Cotton Association; A. Owen, Dallas, Texas, Texas Cotton Association; Fred F. Phillips, Siluria, Ala., Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association; William N. Banks, Grantville, Ga., Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia; A. B. Emmert, Danville, Va.; Robert W. Smith, Anderson, S.C., South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association; G. L. Seitz, Bakersfield, Calif., American Cotton Co-operative Association; A. E. Kucera, Dallas, Dallas Cotton Exchange; D. E. Japhet, Houston, Houston Cotton Exchange; T. M. Perkins, Fresno, Calif., Fresno Cotton Exchange.

New Process Will Aid Rice Oil and Wax Production

Simultaneous production of oil and wax from rice bran has been developed by USDA scientists. This is the first time that a practical method of doing this has been available.

The result is a fine, hard, high-polish wax for housewives, added income for rice oil producers, and a domestic product to relieve dependence on an imported one, USDA says.

The U.S. imports practically all its hard vegetable waxes—used for polishes, carbon paper, food wraps, and vegetable coating. In 1951, we brought in 26,340,000 pounds of such waxes, worth \$21,082,000.

Wax from rice bran should replace some 750,000 pounds of imported wax annually. Based on a yield of 0.25 percent of hard wax from rice bran, a 100-ton-per-day solvent-extraction plant would produce approximately 500 pounds of wax. That could mean added profits of \$90,000 to \$125,000 for a 250-day processing year.

This hard, non-tacky rice wax of high melting point—about 174° F.—can be made by two methods that use a single solvent (hexane) and at the same time produce oil:

1. Cold hexane extraction of cooked rice bran to remove oil, followed by hot hexane extraction to remove wax, and chilling the wax slurry to participate wax.


2. Single hot hexane extraction of raw or cooked bran to remove oil and wax, chilling to separate wax from slurry, followed by multiple washes with cold hexane.

Developed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory and based on filtration-extraction principles, both methods were tried on a pre-pilot-plant scale.

The additional equipment investment and operating costs to produce wax from rice bran are reasonable. A plant producing rice-bran oil by the filtration-extraction process would require no other buildings except a cold room for simultaneous production of oil and wax. Steam, water, and electrical services already available should be sufficient or require little change.

More Synthetic Glycerine

Synthetic glycerine production will be increased by plants now under construction. Glycerine Producers' Association reports that Dow Chemical Co. will have a plant in operation between July and Oct. 1 at Midland, Texas, and that new Shell Chemical capacity is expected to start reaching the market in June.



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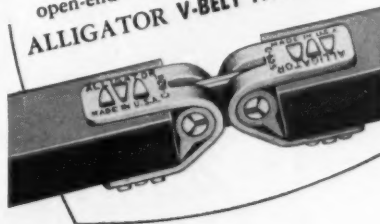
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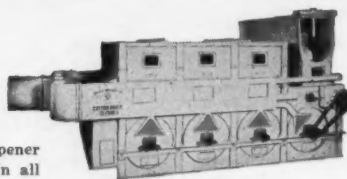
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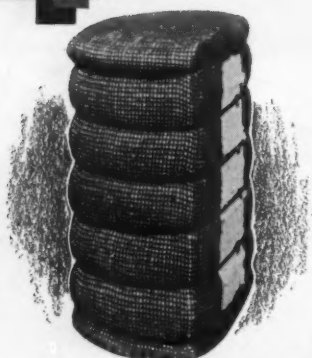
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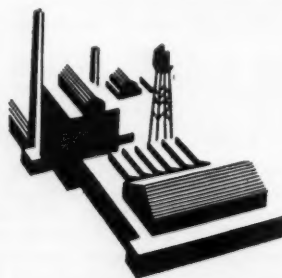
1. **EXTRA STRENGTH** — Carolina Jute Bagging is extra strong . . . tested for uniformity. Full yardage and full weight is guaranteed.
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Mrs. E. J. Cecil Named On Fresno Fair Board

Mrs. E. J. Cecil, wife of the manager of Ranchers' Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., has been appointed to the board of directors of the district agricultural association which operates the Fresno County Fair. Governor Goodwin J. Knight of California also has announced the reappointment to this board of directors of J. E. O'Neill, Fresno ranchman and officer of Producers' Cotton Oil Co.

Mrs. Cecil is a native of Missouri but moved to California as a girl. She has been chairman of the Fresno Junior Red Cross since 1944. She and her husband have two children, Earl D. in the U.S. Marines, and Cecelia, a student at the University of Arizona.

O'Neill, senior vice-president of the Producers' mill, has served on the district board of directors since 1951.

San Joaquin Crop Late

Cotton in the San Joaquin Valley of California, is getting a later start than in 1954, cotton men say. Frost, rain and cold weather have caused some replanting, and early-season conditions have not been as good as the excellent 1954 situation at the start of the season.

Leading Cotton Counties By States, 1954

Eight counties of the U.S. ginned more than 200,000 bales of cotton from the 1954 crop, the Bureau of Census preliminary report on total cotton ginning shows. They were Kern, Fresno and Tulare Counties in California, Maricopa and Pinal in Arizona, Mississippi County, Arkansas, and Lubbock and Hale in Texas.

The following table shows the five leading cotton counties in each of the principal cotton states, as indicated by Department of Commerce ginning reports for the 1954 crop. Figures are in running bales.

State and County	Running Bales	State and County	Running Bales
ALABAMA		MISSOURI	
Madison	42,984	Pemiscot	123,891
De Kalb	32,975	New Madrid	121,634
Cullman	30,915	Dunklin	89,408
Limestone	30,657	Mississippi	40,804
Marshall	27,586	Stoddard	37,066
ARIZONA		NEW MEXICO	
Maricopa	365,586	Dona Ana	81,759
Pinal	336,912	Chaves	61,756
Yuma	72,419	Eddy	59,410
Pima	66,754	Lea	35,704
Graham	27,780	Luna	32,479
ARKANSAS		NORTH CAROLINA	
Mississippi	210,131	Robeson	45,795
Crittenden	120,792	Cleveland	29,915
Poinsett	101,952	Harnett	21,140
Phillips	93,693	Sampson	20,824
St. Francis	76,326	Halifax	19,541
CALIFORNIA		OKLAHOMA	
Kern	406,184	Jackson	37,516
Fresno	385,430	Beckham	31,243
Tulare	232,674	Tillman	22,750
Kings	187,952	Washita	22,420
Imperial	122,100	Caddo	21,003
GEORGIA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Burke	24,968	Orangeburg	46,097
Colquitt	23,259	Marlboro	33,976
Laurens	18,014	Sumter	33,153
Bartow	16,060	Florence	32,858
Dooly	15,312	Lee	30,715
LOUISIANA		TENNESSEE	
St. Landry	47,048	Tipton	45,286
Richland	38,899	Shelby	44,199
Franklin	38,109	Gibson	43,374
Rapides	35,085	Lauderdale	37,661
Avoyelles	33,357	Lake	37,293
MISSISSIPPI		TEXAS	
Bolivar	131,670	Lubbock	222,379
Coahoma	104,069	Hale	204,348
Sunflower	100,162	Lamb	178,625
Washington	85,405	Cameron	157,992
Le Flore	76,741	Hidalgo	157,117

CALENDAR							
Conventions		Meetings		Events			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• May 17-18 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Lake Murray. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis.

• June 2-3-4—American Cotton Congress. Harlingen, Texas. For information write Burris C. Jackson, chairman, State-wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Hillsboro.

• June 5-6-7 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association-North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association.

• June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 13-14—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso, N.M. Winston Lovelace, secretary-treasurer, Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Co., Loving, N.M.

• June 13-16 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 15-16-17—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write P. O. Box 1757, 890 Milner Building, Jackson.

• June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.

• July 6-7-8—Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A. & M. College, College Station. For information write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, head, department of chemical engineering, Texas A. & M. College, College Station.

• Aug. 29-30-31—National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association combined conventions. Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati. George M. Strayer, Strayer Farms, Hudson, Iowa, executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, American Association; R. G. Houghtlin, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, president, National Processors.

• Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1956

• Jan. 30-31—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Biloxi, Miss. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, Tenn.

• March 26-27-28—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas. Ed H. Bush, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 7985), Dallas.

Conservation Awards Made To Drouth Area Farmers

Conservation farmers who have battled drouth conditions were honored April 30 in Fort Worth when prizes were presented in the annual Save the Soil and Save Texas contest sponsored by the Fort Worth Press.

Highland Soil Conservation District, Marfa, received the highest award for a conservation district.

H. J. Hardcastle of Derby was named the conservation champion of the year, and T. G. De Vilbis of nearby Pearsall was selected as the champion "come-back" farmer for his success in withstanding drouth and floods.

Other awards were made to bankers, newspapers, farmers and others for aiding soil conservation.

FACT

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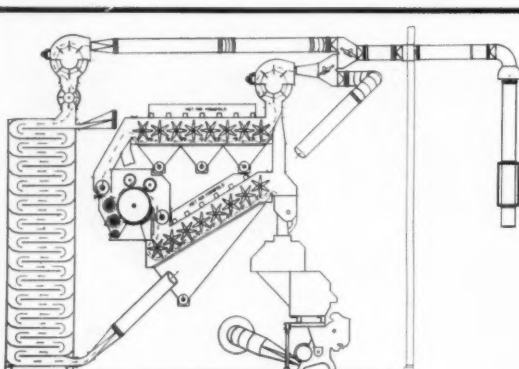
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Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screen. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

STACY Cotton Drying, Cleaning and Extracting System

If your gin stands and feeder extractors are in good condition, all that is needed to bring your gin plant up to date is this modern STACY cotton conditioning system.

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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

laugh it off

After a particularly severe air raid in London during the war, a rescue squad was seeking survivors in a house which had been completely leveled. They saw in the midst of the wreckage an old man sitting in a bath tub, stark naked, holding his head in his hands and muttering. Pulling beams and girders aside they finally got to him and one of the rescuers said, "Are you all right, fellow, are you all right?" and the old man muttered, "I can't understand it, I can't understand it." The rescuer said, "What can't you understand, fellow?" and the old man replied, "I just can't understand it. All I did was pull the plug and the whole house came down!"

He: "Well, baby, what's the good word?"

She: "No."

An author, monopolizing the conversation with talk of his accomplishments, was suddenly conscience-stricken. "A thousand pardons," he said to a fellow guest. "Here I am talking of nobody but myself. Let's talk about you. What do you think about my new book?"

Hubby: "Well, darling, I've just had my life insured for \$10,000."

Wife: "That's nice. Now I won't have to keep telling you to be careful every place you go."

Love is one game that is never postponed on account of darkness.

Texas college student visiting in Boston shocked her Eastern beau by drawing on her gloves as they started down the street on their first date.

"Where I come from," chided the young man, "people would as soon see a woman put on her stockings in public as her gloves."

"Where I come from," retorted the young lady, "they'd rather."

"I wasn't born in a log cabin," declared the candidate, "but my folks moved into one as soon as they could afford it."

A small girl entertaining a visitor while her mother was telephoning, asked politely, "How is your little girl?"

"I'm sorry to say," replied the visitor, "that I haven't a little girl."

"How is your little boy, then?"

"I haven't a little boy, either."

The child looked suspicious. "Then what are yours?"

A tourist spending the night in a small Vermont town joined several men sitting on the porch of the general store. They were a taciturn bunch and, after several vain attempts to start a conversation, he finally asked, "Is there a law against talking in this town?"

"No law against it," answered one of the men, "but there's an understanding no one's to speak unless he's sure he can improve on silence."

Son: "Dad, what is a traitor in politics?"

Father: "A man who leaves our party and goes over to another."

Son: "What about the man who leaves his party and comes over to yours?"

Father: "A convert, son, a convert."

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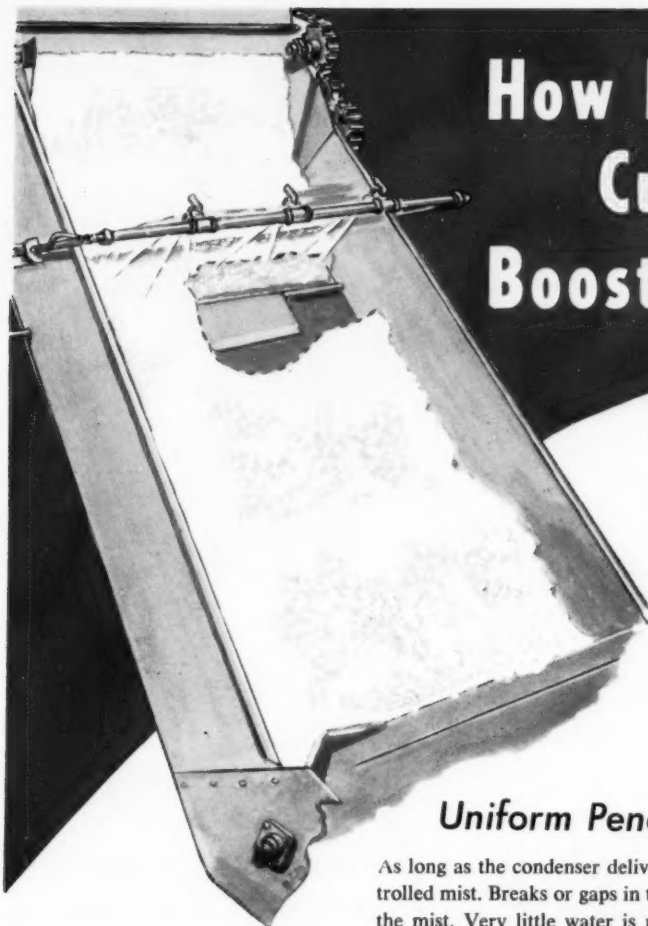
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LUBBOCK, TEXAS



How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production

Experienced ginner everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kemgas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water" . . . 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the lint slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.

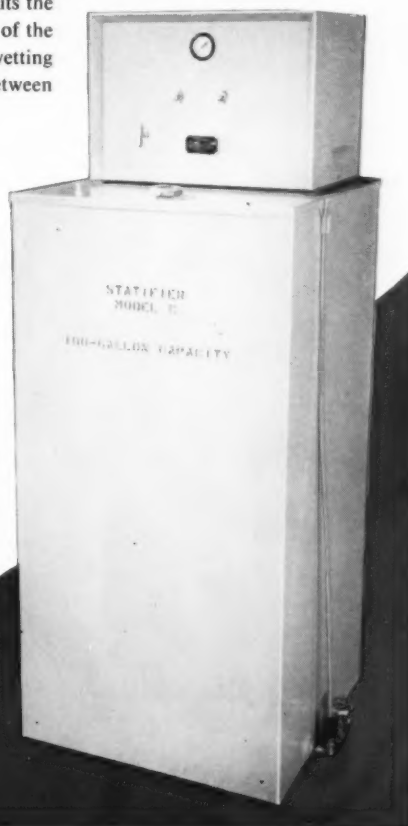
Uniform Penetration with MOYST Agent

As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt releases the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one quart of this wetting agent is used in 100 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.

LOW VOLTAGE CONTROL FAITHFULLY OPERATES NEW STATIFIER SERIES

The mist control systems of the new STATIFIER series are now operated by a 24-volt unit. It is a simple and quick installation and complies with National Electrical Code requirements. The 100-gallon tank in which the MOYST wetting agent is added to the water, is of 18 gauge galvanized steel. The 1/4-horsepower motor is totally enclosed. The pressure pump is of bronze and stainless steel, and there is now a quick opening cover on the large-capacity strainer to simplify cleaning the screen.

- MODEL CL** For use only at lint slide before cotton is pressed. Has automatic electric control for mist unit.
- MODEL CLL** For use at lint slides of double battery gin. Has one motor, pump and tank, but two mist units and controls.
- MODEL CD** For use only at point where seed cotton drops into conveyor distributor before it is ginned. Has automatic electric control for mist unit.
- MODEL CLD** For use at both lint slide and distributor. Mist units have separate automatic controls.



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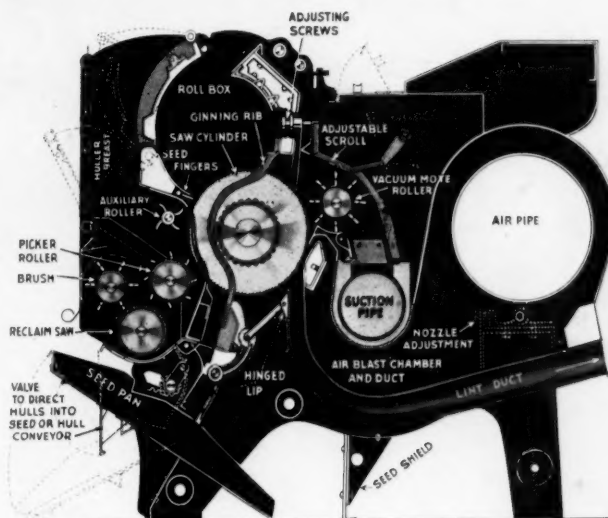
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1955 Model 90-Saw, Split Rib Vacuum Moting Gin

Greatly Improved in CAPACITY —
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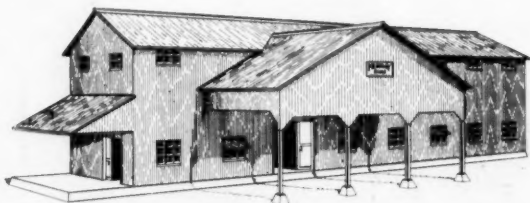
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FOR COTTON GINS



Heavy Beam construction used in Columns and Trusses. Roof, Sides and Flashing of No. 24 Gauge. Supports included for Trumper and Burr Machine Countershafts.

Buildings designed specifically for Cotton Gin Plants. Strong enough to pick up and support Machinery. Designed and fabricated in same plant where Gin Machinery is produced.

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